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VIOLA DENIES RUMORS ON DISAGREEMENTS WITH JUNTA

PY152233 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0208 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] President Roberto Viola today denied the existence of disagreements between him and the military junta. He told newsmen that "there is virtually complete agreement" on the "political guidelines for the process" between the executive branch and the commanders in chief of the armed forces.

Asked about rumors that circulated last week, Viola said that the possibility of "his separation" from his post as president of the nation "can be practically dismissed."

During the first round of meetings he will hold with newsmen accredited to Government House, including foreign correspondents, the president said: "I can assure you that those disagreements (mentioned in the rumors that circulated in recent days) between the military junta and the president of the nation are nonexistent, that is, there is virtually complete agreement on the political guidelines for the national reorganization process. Therefore, the first valid element which could cause the separation of the president of the nation can be practically dismissed."

Viola went on to say that "there are other valid elements such as inefficiency in the handling of state affairs." He said: "I have been in office for such a short time that I could not have possibly revealed such a degree of inefficiency that could cause a decision of that nature" (separation from his post).

The president declined "to elaborate on the other causes that could prompt a separation, because I believe that they are nonexistent in Argentina today."

The president said: "Those who know me and work with me are aware that those rumors have not worried me at all." He added: "But I am worried about the direct impact those rumors had on other elements of public life. That is, the rumors have affected the confidence, credibility and other aspects dealing with the economy and finances; in sum, they have affected everything that a government needs to meet its objectives and to fulfill the mission that was entrusted to it."

He said that "if this was the objective of those who started this campaign of rumors, then they have obviously succeeded." He noted, however, that "the only regrettable thing is that this success was achieved purely and entirely at the expense of the country."

He said "the country has been damaged" and made it clear that the rumors not only elicited concern "here but also abroad."

After quoting remarks made yesterday at the cabinet meeting by Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut, Viola said: "In an atmosphere of instability, of a shaky equilibrium in the overall general, political situation, the various factors that make up the overall economic order should be obviously affected one way or the other." He added: "This is the reason for the increase in interest rates, the loss of currency or assets in similar situations."

Asked when the wage increase for government employees will be announced, Viola said that the announcement will probably be made on Monday.

(Other government sources said that that the adjustments in the basic wages agreed upon at the private sector will also be announced on Monday).

In response to questions about the political situation, Viola emphasized his government's intention of implementing civilian participation in the government.

He said: "In no way do we intend to conduct an exclusively military process. What we really want is that the final outcome, that the final conclusion of the process, be the result of a joint action between military sectors and large, representative civilian sectors. Thus I believe that what we are seeking now is what we may call a conscientious--we could almost say organized--participation of representative sectors of society within the government."

He said: "I do not conceive democracy without political parties." He added: "It would be extremely difficult to have democracy without democratic parties: The teaching we ought to make should start here."

When he was told that Hugo Torrijos, a brother of Gen Omar Torrijos--the chief of the Panamanian National Guard--had stated in an interview to the Spanish magazine HOLA that Mrs Maria Estela Martinez de Peron would be released before 24 June, Viola said: "Really, I wouldn't dare to make any prediction on issues of that nature."

He added: "The legal status of Mrs Peron has been permanently studied by the appropriate officials. Yet in no way could it be said now that a decision has been made on the subject."

Viola elaborated on remarks made recently by his adviser, Francisco Moyano, by stating that the national reorganization process has interpreted "openmindedly" the ban on activities of political parties since "although political parties are not allowed to carry out their normal activities, they are not totally prevented from engaging in political activities."

He emphasized that examples of the above openmindedness have been observed for quite a few months. He said: "We may say that step by step, day by day, Argentina is advancing toward the state of law; but, I repeat, step by step, day by day. Just as one day will not elapse without moving one step forward, no one should expect seven or ten consecutive steps in a day."

Viola said that the approval of the statute of political parties this year was "very unlikely." He noted, however, that "the appropriate studies and consultations will be initiated soon."

Regarding the reduction of public expenditures--which the government seeks to achieve--and the implementation of several public projects, Viola said that the appropriate studies will be conducted to establish an order of priorities and to determine which projects could be interrupted. He said that the transfer to the private sector of activities now carried out by the government will basically contribute to reducing public expenditures. He reiterated that the above reduction will not be based on the dismissal of government employees.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS NAVAL SHIP DELIVERIES

PY152014 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 14 May 81 p 6

[Excerpts] Paris (AFP)--The delivery of French warships to Argentina and Iran, which were to have taken place in the next few months, will be suspended until further notice, a communique of the premier reported today in Paris.

Premier Raymond Barre's secretary said, concerning Argentina, that after the delivery of two patrol vessels in 1978, "a third ship has been undergoing trials, in order to be turned over soon."

The staff of the premier, who is resigning today, added on the other hand that "the execution of the orders are being carried out within the framework of the contracts in effect, but the export of this war material will be suspended until further notice."

The patrol vessels already delivered to Argentina are of the A-69 type, with 1,100-ton displacement. They are 80 meters in length and are armed with MM3B-Exocet missiles. They are designed for coastal antisubmarine operations and can also be used for reconnaissance missions and to carry commandos totalling 1 officer and 17 men.

Argentine Government Concerned

PY160016 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2236 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 May (TELAM)--Henri de Coignac, the French charge d'affaires ad interim, was summoned yesterday to San Martin Palace to provide information on the suspension of the delivery of a ship built in France for the Argentine Navy.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Federico Erhart del Campo has stated that on that occasion our Foreign Ministry conveyed to him its concern about such an unexpected measure.

GOVERNMENT DENIES SUPPORTING APARTHEID POLICIES

PY151933 Paris AFP in Spanish 0226 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] United Nations, 14 May (AFP)--The Argentine delegation to the UN denied today that there is any official character to a conference on the strategic security of the Western Hemisphere which is to begin on 26 May in Buenos Aires with the participation of South Africa.

That conference was denounced by the president of the UN antiapartheid commission, Akporode Clark, as a scheme of military alliance with racist South Africa.

Clark made a call to the Latin American governments to dissociate themselves immediately from that conference, which is organized by the Institute of American Relations and the Inter-American Security Council together with two Argentine institutes, and which is to be attended by representatives of South Africa, the United States, Argentine, Brazil and other Latin American countries.

Here is the text of the communique released by the Argentine UN mission to the president of the special commission:

1. The Argentine Government has no connection whatever with the meeting referred to in the cited declaration, and which will reportedly be held in Buenos Aires. According to some journalistic media, it was supposed to be called "The Symposium on Christianity in the Light of Social Objectives of the Western Religions," as well as on energy and the strategic security of the Americas; but according to the sources mentioned by the president of the special antiapartheid commission, the conference is to be entitled "Conference on Military Strategy."

2. In the face of the call made by the president of the special antiapartheid commission and to avoid any confusion, it is fitting to put on record the consistent position maintained by Argentina of firm and clear opposition to the conclusion of any military pact with South Africa relative to the South Atlantic.

3. The Argentine Government reaffirms once again its condemnation of all forms of racial discrimination and, particularly, of the apartheid regime, which offends mankind. In like manner, the Argentine Government affirms its firm backing for the self-determination and genuine independence of Namibia, a position that has just been reaffirmed to the consultative mission of the UN Council on Namibia which will visit Buenos Aires in response to a special invitation.

The Argentine Government reiterates likewise its desire to tighten ties and expand cooperation with the countries of the African Continent, as much on the bilateral level as in the UN in the Nonaligned Nations Movement.

4. Lastly, it is well known that the permanent mission of Argentina to the UN has always been ready, and remains ready, to extend its full and frank collaboration in the work of the special antiapartheid commission.

BANZER'S, NATUSCH'S STATEMENTS DRAW REACTIONS

President Refuses Comment

PY180243 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1638 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 16 May (TELAM)--"It is not my desire to engage in polemics with anyone. Thus I disregard the statements issued by Generals Hugo Banzer Suarez and Alberto Natusch Busch," Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza said when asked by journalists for an opinion about the remarks made by the former Bolivian presidents in Buenos Aires and Lima after leaving Bolivia.

The Bolivian president declined to answer charges which former President Banzer Suarez made in Buenos Aires to the effect that attempts had been made to eliminate him in Santa Cruz. In turn, Natusch Busch has said in Lima that the current government has no historical meaning and in fact goes against history.

Santa Cruz Mayor Denies Plot

PY161400 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 15 May (AFP)--Col Luis Lopez Bacigalupo, the mayor of the city of Santa Cruz, today rejected in Santa Cruz the charges made in Buenos Aires by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez, who contended that there was a plot to kill him.

Lopez Bacigalupo said that as a government official he could give assurances that at no time was any plot made to kill General Banzer.

He added that neither the junta of commanders nor the president of the republic could order the murder of a man who, in addition to being our comrade, had been president of the country.

General Banzer has been in the Argentine capital since last Wednesday after being charged with involvement in a military uprising that took place in the city of Cochabamba, in the central part of the country.

Lopez Bacigalupo also indicated that General Banzer's remarks could have been misinterpreted because "we cannot conceive that a comrade in arms could have said such things which are damaging to the country's foreign image."

He concluded by stating that no one has been imprisoned for political reasons and that there has been no report of missing persons during the 10-month-long administration of this government.

Government Refutes Banzer

PY180308 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1920 GMT 16 May 81

[By Gerardo Irusta]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 16 May (LATIN-REUTER)--The Bolivian Government has rejected as baseless former President Gen Hugo Banzer's accusation that he had been threatened with death.

A Defense Ministry communique states that Lt Col Moises Chirique and a Captain Pinto had adopted security measures to protect former President Banzer in compliance with orders from the army general command.

Chirique is currently the commander of the Rangers Regiment headquartered north of Santa Cruz where Banzer was residing. Captain Pinto is an officer of this unit.

The Defense Ministry communique noted that those security measures were in force until former President Banzer fled to Argentina. As for Banzer's assertion that he had been threatened with death, the communique says it is baseless since he was given guarantees at all times.

BANZER'S FORMER AIDE REPORTEDLY DETAINED

PY150322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0229 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 14 May (AFP)--Guillermo Fortun Suarez, an engineer and member of the National Board of the Nationalist Democratic Action Party (ADN), led by former president Hugo Banzer Suarez, detained today, according to his relatives.

Fortun held high government posts during the Banzer administration (1971-78) such as those of minister of information and labor.

The local newspaper HOY has reported that on 4 April, Fortun Suarez went underground because he was being harassed by government security agents.

Minister Denies Arrest

PY161950 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Gen Celso Torrelio Villa has stated that the Interior Ministry will take firm actions against those persons who may attempt to disrupt the order and tranquillity prevailing in the country.

Commenting on the political situation in the country, the interior minister said that after overcoming the incidents that took place in Cochabamba--which are known to the public--all activities in the country have completely returned to normal. He said: Tranquillity prevails and we have not discovered any subversive action.

Furthermore, he reported that except for the seven persons detained due to their involvement in the Tita field takeover, no other citizens are being detained for political reasons.

He also rejected a report on the arrest of Guillermo Fortun Suarez. He regarded the report as a biased rumor.

SIX NAVAL OFFICERS REPORTEDLY UNDER ARREST

PY180242 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 17 May AFP--The newspaper HOY reported today that six officers of the Bolivian naval force are under custody in the building of the armed forces joint staff. The arrested naval officers are Capt Fredy Flores Arispe, Capt Hugo Rivero Chaves, Capt Julio Jimenez, Capt Guillermo Canedo, Capt Eduardo Jimenez Flores, and Lt Isaias Landivar Landivar.

Relatives of these officers said they were called back from Argentina where they were studying at the naval joint staff school and were arrested as soon as they returned. The relatives said this was probably caused by the wave of rumors in the country, and anncunced that they will demand explanations.

The newspaper ULTIMA HORA also reported that Maj Walker Arispe and Capt Luis Ardaya have also been arrested.

BRIEFS

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--President Luis Garcia Meza today received the credentials of Soviet Ambassador to Bolivia Sergey Ivanovich Kovalev. [La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 May 81 PY]

CONGRESSMEN PROPOSE PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

PY161519 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] A group of PDS [Social Democratic Party] and PP [Popular Party] congressmen have begun circulating in Congress their desire to adopt the parliamentary system of government. This idea would then result in a constitutional amendment proposal to be presented this year.

Deputy Herbert Levy, deputy leader of the PP, is one of the leaders of the movement. He feels that the parliamentary movement has good chances of getting the proposal approved. According to the proposers, this system would be similar to the French model.

The government administration would then have a council of ministers, and the president would be supreme commander of the armed forces. The president would still have the power of designating military ministers and overseeing the security organizations.

POLICE, BOLIVIANS CONTINUE SEARCH FOR NEO-NAZIS

PY152213 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 May 81 p 7

[Excerpt] Campo Grande (O GLOBO)--The 8 foreigners under arrest at the superintendency of the federal police in Mato Grosso do Sul belonged to the "special commando group," a team of 36 members that, along with spreading neo-Nazi ideas, exchanged information and guerrilla training for drug-trafficking facilities with Bolivian extreme rightwing elements.

The group--which had its training base at the Polanco estate, east of the Bolivian city of Santa Cruz--was overcome 15 days ago in an action by the Bolivian Army, acting on information supplied by Brazilian police authorities in Sao Paulo.

According to federal police department sources in Campo Grande, Brazilian police are in continuing contact with Bolivian authorities in the search for other members of the group who fled through the border cities of Puerto Suarez and San Mathias.

The investigations are developing under great secrecy since it is believed that along with leading to the identification of other neo-Nazis who fled to Brazil, the investigations might also lead to the discovery of other guerrilla training camps as well as other drug traffickers.

ENGESA COMPANY MILITARY EXPORTS PROSPECTS FOR 1981

PY120231 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 May 81 p 18

[Excerpt] ENGESA (Special Engineering Company, Inc) should export $250 million worth of combat vehicles, ammunition, tractors and trucks this year. According to sales division manager Joaquin Otavio Assumpcao, who gave a lecture at the Brazilian marketing association yesterday, ENGESA exports last year totaled $200 million.

Within 2 months, negotiations should be completed for the sale of close to 700 combat cars--Urutu and Cascavel--for the Malaysian Army, Assumpcao revealed. Negotiations with Malaysia began 3 years ago and were stepped up about 2 months ago when a special Malaysian delegation visited Brazil.

The ENGESA sales manager also disclosed that his company is already associated with a U.S. group--Bell Aerospace Textron--in order to have better chances for successfully bidding for an order of 700 to 1,000 combat cars for the U.S. Marine Corps. These cars would be partly manufactured in Brazil and partly in the United States.

TWO ARGENTINE MILITARY MEN ARRESTED IN SOUTH

PY161841 Paris AFP in Spanish 1644 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] Puerto Natales, Chile, 16 May (AFP)--Two noncommissioned officers of the Argentine Air Force were detained last Tuesday [12 May] by Chilean police as they were entering a local hospital in this southern zone, it was reported here today.

The military men, who were wearing civilian clothes, were identified as Corporals Carlos Olguin Figueroa, 20, and Omar Argentino Juarez, 26. They are stationed at Rio Gallegos Air Base, Santa Cruz Province, Argentina, according to military sources.

The sources indicated that the detainees entered Chile at an unauthorized point and that they intended to travel to Punta Arenas, 2,500 km south of Santiago, and then to continue on to Santiago.

It has also been reported that the NCO's had documents accrediting them as members of the Argentine Armed Forces and they were carrying no money.

Returned to Argentina

PY162007 Paris AFP in Spanish 1927 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] Punta Apenas, Chile, 16 May (AFP)--The two noncommissioned officers of the Argentine Air Force who were turned over to Argentine authorities in the last few hours, it became known today in political circles.

The military men, who were identified as Corporals Carlos Olguin Figueroa and Omar Argentino Juarez, were put at the disposition of the Argentine border policy by Deputy Commissioner of Carabineros (military police) Jorge Gomez at a border point between Puerto Natales (Chile) and Rio Turbic (Argentina).

CHILEAN BORDER REMAINS OPEN, ARGENTINE SIDE CLOSED

PY151851 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Gen Pedro Ewing, chief of the Chilean border directorate, has reported that the border is still closed on the Argentine side. He said that so far only vehicles of third countries and some Chileans who are returning to their country can cross the border. He explained that the unilateral Argentine measure adversely affects the border regions, which feel that they have been deprived of the previous coexistence between the two border regions.

The general added that the closing of the border damages commercial, economic affairs and bilateral communications. General Ewing declined to comment on this unilateral measure adopted by Argentine officials 16 days ago. He said that the most affected sectors are the border and southern regions, where Argentine workers cross the border to work either daily or seasonally.

General Ewing stated that he hoped that this situation created by Argentina will be temporary and that it will be overcome soon. He stated that it is not possible for two countries to be separated after having been in constant contact and coexistence. He said that the unilateral Argentine measure does not represent any risk from the technical point of view, stressing the fact that the Chilean border remains open.

General Ewing indicated that although he is not an expert on the subject, the closing of the border especially affects the Argentine economy.

PRESIDENT TURBAY APPOINTS NEW GOVERNMENT MINISTER

PA151914 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpt] Bogota--President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today appointed Dr Jorge Mario Eastman new government minister to replace Dr German Zea Hernandez, whose resignation has been accepted as of today.

Eastman Velez in turn tendered his resignation as ambassador to the United States.

VIOLENT DISTURBANCES IN BOGOTA, CALI REPORTED

PA140248 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Bogota--Seven persons injured, several vehicles destroyed and more than 200 persons arrested was the toll of the strike promoted by the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation [CSTC] to protest the convocation of the courts of arbitration by certain firms which are having labor-management conflicts, the high cost of living and other problems of the labor sector. The movement, which started before the scheduled time, affected about 85 percent of urban transportation and resulted in clashes between the demonstrators and the police who exchanged stones and bullets, especially in Quindio District in southern Bogota on the exit to Villavicencio. The capital is calm now but army and police units are keeping a very close vigilance.

Meanwhile in Cali, one student and one policeman were killed and several other persons were seriously injured in violent confrontations at El Valle University this afternoon in the wake of the 2-hour strike decreed by several labor unions.

Disturbances occurred in Santiago de Cali University in the morning hours but they concluded without any victims. By noon, hooded students of El Valle University began the confrontations with the police, reinforced with officers sent from the Simon Bolivar School in [name indistinct]. At approximately 1730, when Colombia and the world were on the alert because of the pope's situation, shots were heard in the area of the confrontations in southern Cali.

According to the police, the shots came from the students' [word indistinct] at El Valle University. According to the students, the shots came from two men who were riding motorcycles. The bullets hit Oscar Bernardo Vasquez, a 20-year old policeman who was single, had been in the force for 7 months and lived at the police garrison in Tolua. The bullet hit him in the heart. Another bullet hit another policeman, who was with Vasquez, in the head, seriously wounding him. There were several shots in the moments of confusion that followed but it has not been established where they came from. One of these bullets killed Hernan Avila, a 21-year-old Valle University Student. In addition, an unidentified student was wounded.

At this time, the police entered the university and surrounded a group of at least 500 students who are trying to break the siege by throwing stones.

Reporter Edgar Buitrago reported from the scene of the incidents that there are several more students and policemen wounded who are being taken to the emergency section of the departmental hospital.

Police just reported that a noncommissioned officer and eight policemen were seriously wounded, two of them by firearms, one was burned by a molotov cocktail and the rest were seriously injured by stones.

EXPLOSION LEAVES BOGOTA SECTOR WITHOUT POWER

PA172136 Buenos Aires SAPORITI in Spanish 2105 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 17 May (SAPORITI)--A large sector of this capital has been affected by a blackout resulting from a terrorist attack on the city's electric power company. An area within 1 km radius from the place of the explosion--a downtown, residential area--was affected.

According to anonymous calls made to the news media, the attack was carried out by the National Liberation Army, an illegal extremist movement. The group said it was protesting the energy situation in the country and the authorities' decision to increase the price of energy.

Experts of the company worked late into the morning changing the transformers affected by the explosion.

M-19 GUERRILLA IN TOLIMA ASKS FOR AMNESTY

PA161324 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Ibague--Gen Jose Emilio Alvarado Hernandez, commander of the 6th Brigade, will decide in the next few hours if he grants amnesty to Jose (Tiberio) Arias, alias Carlos, a former member of the 19 April Movement [M-19] who asked for amnesty from Jesus Mario (Otero), 4th penal municipal judge of Ibague. The judge said that the [words indistinct] the proper steps in fulfillment of Law 36 of 1981 but that the granting of amnesty corresponds in this case to the top authority of the department, the governor in the first place and secondly, the commander of the main military unit in the jurisdiction, as is the case of General Alvarado Hernandez.

Jose (Tiberio) Arias told the press today that several residents of Tolima have traveled to Cuba in the past few months to receive (?guerrilla) training in that Red island of the Caribbean. He said that many Colombians have traveled to Cuba but he did not disclose the exact number or the names of the people who were in Havana.

Arias said that if he is arrested, he will ask that he be turned over to the police and not to the brigade in Ibague. He is the first guerrilla operating in the eastern region of Tolima who has surrendered to a judge and asked for amnesty.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS ASYLUM TO SIX SANDINIST SOLDIERS

PA160046 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 14 May 81

[Text] The Colombian Foreign Ministry in the last few hours granted political asylum to six former Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] soldiers from Nicaragua. The guerrillas arrived in the archipelago [not further identified] in a small vessel stolen in Nicaragua. The six FSLN members are Benjamin Reynaldo, (Randolph Lux), Orlando Velez, (Roberto Vanington), Jose Francisco (Vedo) and Martin Carzon.

Officials on the Colombian island [as heard] have been instructed to issue passports to Cucuta where the aliens will take up residence.

RESIGNATION, APPOINTMENTS CHANGE CABINET POSITIONS

Finance Minister Resigns

PA160446 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Finance and Credit Minister Rodrigo Paz Delgado resigned his position today. His dismissal had been rumored since this morning. Paz Delgado said this afternoon in a brief statement for our station that he had presented his resignation to President Jaime Roldos.

Reliable sources said that the finance minister's resignation was caused by the constant friction existing with the group of the so-called Friends of the President and with leaders of the People, Change and Democracy Movement. Paz Delgado had been finance minister since 23 March 1980 when he replaced Fernando Aspiazu Seminario.

President Appoints 3 Ministers

PA180420 Paris AFP in Spanish 0352 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Quito, 17 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos tonight appointed three cabinet ministers, thereby settling the cabinet crisis which emerged over the weekend.

Rodrigo Espinoza Bermeo, former manager of the Central Bank was appointed finance minister.

Carlos Vallejo of the government's People's Democracy Party was appointed agriculture minister. He had been adviser to the Agriculture Ministry.

Miguel Coello Fernandez was appointed health minister. he is at present ambassador to the FRG.

The first two ministers will be sworn in tomorrow afternoon, while the health minister will arrive in Quito on Wednesday to take over the ministry. This information was supplied tonight by the Presidential Palace's press office.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON CONFLICT WITH PERU

PA162047 Paris AFP in Spanish 0145 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Quito, 15 May (AFP)--Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde said here today that the differences between Ecuador and Peru will be resolved "when there is a solution to the territorial problem."

Minister Barrera was approached by newsmen when he arrived for a cabinet session with President Jaime Roldos. He denied reports that Peru is preparing to attack Ecuador. Asked about the possibility of a "new Peruvian attack," Barrera said: "I hope not. That would be the ultimate folly. Moreover, I do not believe that it behooves Ecuador to continue promoting that climate because those confrontations please the warmongers."

"We are people of peace," he said. "Of course, [words indistinct] humiliation."

On another subject, with regard to the Ecuadorean missions that traveled abroad to publicize the Ecuadorean position and theory regarding the conflict and the Ecuador-Peru border problem, the foreign minister said that they have acted with a great sense of responsibility and great patriotism. He said that these missions will continue, since it is a lengthy task that will take many years, as long as Peru continues to send missions abroad. He said that every Peruvian mission will be followed by an Ecuadorean one.

EXILED NATUSCH CRITICIZES BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

Arrives in Lima

PY141936 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1750 GMT 14 May 81

[By Miguel Paredes]

[Excerpt] Lima, 14 May (LATIN)--Former Bolivian President Alberto Natusch Busch arrived in this capital today after being expelled from his country. He said that Gen Luis Garcia Meza cannot remain president because his government is against the people.

During a press conference at the local airport, Natusch said that he will stay in Peru as a tourist for 90 days. He explained that he was forced to leave his country without any money and with a ticket to Italy.

General Natusch, who entered Peru with a tourist visa, said that the government of Garcia Meza cannot remain in government because it has no future, it violates historic tradition and the management of public funds is out of control and that this goes against the people.

He said that he was arrested and held incommunicado for several days in his country. He added that his wife and children are in La Paz and have complete freedom.

The former president said he will be more explicit in judging the Bolivian Government after he has been authorized by the Peruvian Government to discuss political matters with the press.

"I know Peru is a democratic country but I have to respect the basic principles of the protection given me," said the expelled general, who is staying in a downtown Lima hotel.

Natusch was practically unnoticed at the airport and was not received by officials of President Fernando Belaunde Terry's government or the Bolivian Embassy in Lima.

Comments on Bolivian Situation

PY161725 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1820 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpts] Lima, 15 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Former Bolivian President Gen Alberto Natusch maintained here that the recent uprisings against the military of this country are a product of frustration, unemployment and fear.

Natusch, who arrived in Lima yesterday and began today to arrange to stay in Peru, added that the chief of state, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, is the cause of disunity, social and political discontent which is already reaching military circles.

Natusch, who is staying at a downtown hotel and is dedicating himself to tourism, talked last night with journalists who had been tensely waiting a long time to interview him.

Natusch said that the militarymen of his country must think hard about imposing a change of government for the honor of the military and for freedom with responsibility for the Bolivian people and their institutions.

He maintained that there is a degree of political disintegration in Bolivia and he accused civilian and military sectors of causing this.

"Within the civilian group there is sectarism due to not wanting to achieve conciliation; and in the institutional aspect, by the lack of a solution to the landlocked problem," he added.

He said that he could not confirm that the government of Gen Garcia Meza is tied to the drug traffic, but maintained that the president knows of it, is acquainted with it and permitted it.

Natusch denied that the armed forces, as a whole, are involved in the drug traffic, and said that four or five militarymen have dirtied themselves but this does not mean that we all are involved. He said this when emphasizing that General Garcia Meza is very well acquainted with these cases.

The former president reiterated his support for Lt Col [as received] Emilio Lanza, commander of the Special Forces Training Center of the Bolivian Army, who 1 week ago asked for the dismissal of Garcia Meza and high military commanders in the second frustrated uprising against the military regime, which will have been in power 10 months this Sunday.

That uprising was one of the reasons for the military government's expulsion of Natusch and likewise of former President Gen Hugo Banzer, who were accused disturbances against the government--which was instituted 17 July 1980 when the armed forces deposed chief of state Lidia Gueiler.

Natusch arrived in Lima as a tourist and with an airline ticket with the final destination of Italy, to which he was expelled by the Bolivian Government without a cent in his pocket.

Natusch attributed the fragility of political stability in his country to the administrative mismanagement of the nation and to the lack of the needed rationalization of state resources in projects that would benefit the great majority of the people.

In response to a question, he said that he would not refuse an interview with former President Gueiler.

The Bolivian general condemned the formation of paramilitary groups in Bolivia and claimed that Garcia Meza has created them and is maintaining them, which is an aberration.

Natusch said he would concentrate on visiting his friends in Lima, and that he would consult the Peruvian authorities to see about the possibility of settling in Peru.

SHINING PATH PLOT UNCOVERED; THREE ARRESTED

PA150009 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 May 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Arequipa, 5 May--The police have thwarted a sinister terrorist plan which was to have been carried out in Arequipa and the southern region. The plan has been linked to a group known as the Shining Path, which has been operating in several departments in the country.

After a patient effort lasting several months, three members of the band, including one woman, were captured. They had concentrated their activity in the town of Madrigal, Castilla Province, where five detectives were taken hostage several days ago.

Those arrested were: Isabel Sanchez [word illegible], 28, a student at the National University of San Agustin, known as "Comrade Ana," who always dressed in the clothing of our peasants; Guillermo Bengoa Butron, another university student; and Julian Santa Cruz, a councilman from Caylloma, known as "Commander."

The police are on the trail of three other individuals and have said that their capture is imminent.

GUYANA READY TO START TALKS ON DISPUTED AREA

Guyanese To Meet Zambrano

PA170146 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0054 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 16 May (EFE)--Guyana is prepared to start conversations with Venezuela on the border problem of Essequibo, "although the solution will be found when Venezuela renounces its claim," Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson said today. Jackson is attending a meeting of the Group of 77, which is being held in Caraballeda. He believes that the talks should be held in a friendly and bilateral manner since, he said, his country is not confronting either the Venezuelan people or their government.

The Guyanese foreign minister will meet with Venezuelan colleague Jose Alberto Zambrano tomorrow. He expects the two governments to discuss the problem among themselves in order to find the most appropriate solutions.

Guyanese Minister on Claim

PA172119 Paris AFP in Spanish 1619 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpts] Caraballeda, Venezuela, 17 May (AFP)--Guyanese Foreign Minister Rashleigh Esmond Jackson has asked Venezuela to give up its claims over Essequibo, a source of friction in the relations between the two countries.

Concerning the construction of the Mazaruni dam, which Venezuela is also challenging until the claim is solved, Jackson pointed out that neither the Geneva agreement nor the Port-of-Spain Protocol legally ban Guyana in any way from carrying out development programs in the western part of Essequibo. "Besides, I do not think that (Venezuela) can expect any country to halt its development in any part of its territory. Guyana will never agree to any type of arrangement that prevents it from advancing the development of its country," the Guyanese foreign minister emphasized.

In the hotel of this resort near Caracas, where the meeting of the Group of 77 is being held, the Guyanese foreign minister's room is near that of his Venezuelan counterpart, Jose Alberto Zambrano.

It is interesting to note that the room of Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemmos Simonds, whose country has a conflict with Venezuela over the Gulf of Venezuela, is to the left of the other two. Zambrano is scheduled to meet with his two counterparts today, around noon with Jackson and in the evening with Lemmos Simonds.

In Bogota, the Colombian foreign minister said that Venezuela should take the initiative to resume the talks to delimit the marine and submarine areas of the gulf. These talks were frozen by Caracas after a draft agreement was overwhelmenly rejected here.

Yesterday Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins said in San Antonio, on the border with Colombia, that for the time being his country is not planning to resume the negotiations.

Regarding Guyana, the Venezuelan claim is more categorical: It seeks to open a channel, through the Geneva agreement, to obtain the annulment of the 1899 decision, which it considers illegal.

Venezuela and Guyana are officially seeking a bilateral agreement, which does not seem too probable at this time because of the firm attitude that the two sides have regarding their respective positions. The meeting of the foreign ministers today could soften these positions and open the path to a dialogue, the observers indicated.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS AT NEWS CONFERENCE

Illueca on Nonalignment

PA160305 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Aspects of Panamanian domestic and foreign policy, our country's participation in the international organizations, as well as the present conflicts that it faces in administering the Panama Canal were discussed during a news conference held at the Foreign Ministry today by Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca.

In his talk with local and foreign newsmen, the foreign minister said the following on Panama's domestic and foreign policy:

[Begin recording] In pursuit of Panama's national interest of promoting the country's values, and, I repeat, of restoring its territorial integrity and fully exercising its sovereignty throughout its territory, Panama participates in regional and international organizations: in the OAS and in the United Nations.

The struggle that Panama has waged to recover its political and economic sovereignty has won it the sympathy of many peoples of the world and has also made Panama a country that maintains an anticolonialist policy, a policy directed toward the defense of the self-determination of peoples. That is why, in the Nonaligned Movement, Panama was elected to the bureau of coordination. It should be understood that the Nonaligned Movement is not a subversive term, and it is not a term that should generate suspicion. It should be considered simply a movement of countries that were formerly subject to colonial domination or to conditions of subordination or dependence and that have decided that they should seek peaceful coexistence, that they should liberate themselves from spheres of influence and the policy of military blocs and should respond to the real ideals of the United Nations, that they should exercise self-determination, live in peace, combat cold and hot wars and seek to enforce the principles of friendship and cooperation among nations.

I think I have outlined this Panamanian policy in general terms. However, that Panamanian policy has also resulted, at the level of the United Nations, at the international level, in Panama's attainment of a very prominent position. For example, Panama, a country that is geographically small with limited economic possibilities but with political impact, has been a member of the Security Council on four occasions in the past two decades.

This has great significance. That is why Panama is consulted by countries of all areas. The fact that Panama is in the coordination bureau of the nonaligned countries as well as in the UN Security Council--where it will hold a seat in 1981 and in 1982--has given Panama a frontline position in world relations. Of course, it is in a frontline position in the area of peace, understanding, legal order and economic cooperation. In this sense, Panama has access to all the levels of the international forums. It has positions which permit it to have leverage in negotiations.

Panama does not desire confrontations with any country. Panama's foreign policy in the regional area is directed at achieving a real collective Latin American personality. This policy is not by mere chance. Panama has the tradition of being the site of the 1826 amphictyonic congress, a congress that sought the unity and integration of Latin America. It is precisely this Latin American spirit that is closely linked to Panama's national interest which led to the creation of the Latin American Economic System here in Panama. As a result of this Latin Americanist spirit, Panama has relations with all the countries of the region without any exception regardless of their political, economic and social systems, respecting the diversity of systems. [end recording]

The Honduran guerrillas who hijacked a plane in March, forcing it to go to Managua and then to Panama, have already left Panama along with the Salvadoran leftists whom the Honduran Government released in exchange for the passengers of the hijacked plane. Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca confirmed in a news conference today that all the hijackers, 3 men and 1 woman, and the 11 individuals released by Honduras, have left Panama. However, he added he does not know to which country they went.

Foreign Minister Illueca today said that Panama is studying the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with the PRC and the USSR. Illueca said that it is anachronistic that Panama does not have formal relations with those two powers since all the conditions for the establishment of diplomatic ties already exist. In any case, the decision is up to President Aristides Royo, the foreign minister explained.

Views Relations With U.S.

PA160248 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Panama Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca said today in a news conference that Panama does not want confrontations with any country. Panamanian foreign policy, he added, is anticolonialist, Latin American, open and dynamic. The foreign minister informed the local and foreign press about negotiations with the United States to attain the compliance of the 1977 treaty and what must be done to attain this goal.

This will be done, Illueca said in his statements to the local and foreign press: [begin recording] With the signing of the 1977 canal treaties, we received a commitment to this and future generations regarding the restoration of Panamanian territorial integrity, the full exercise of our sovereignty and naturally as a result of this, of our jurisdiction over the national territory.

What the Foreign Ministry and the Panamanian Government do in their international relations is to promote these objectives which allow Panama to be what it should be: an independent, sovereign state purusing its own national interests. This is the foreign ministry's basic policy.

The struggle waged by Panama to rescue its political and economic sovereignty has earned the sympathy of many nations in the world and has made Panama develop an anticolonialist policy geared toward the defense of the right of free determination of peoples.

Panama does not want confrontations with any country. Our regional international policy strives to give shape to a real Latin American collective personality. In reference to our problems with the United States on account of the canal, we believe that there is a list of conflicting situations which have arisen due to the approval of a law by the U.S. Congress--Law No 96-70, the law known as the Murphy Law--which in its letter alone already shows it is not in line with the treaties signed in 1977, and of course, constitutes violations of the treaties.

Panama does not wish to have any confrontations with the United States. We must be calm and prudent and with a great degreee of loyalty to our national interests, establish a balance so that national honor and the attributes of an independent state are not affected.

We must exhaust every resource which imagination, intelligence, prudence and good faith make available to peoples when they want to be free. We are demanding with the greatest firmness, assurance and dedication that our rights be respected. When the time comes to protest we will protest. If we have to go to an international forum, we shall do so. We have more than a canal; we have a geographic position which is not being fully exploited, because communications do not only mean an interoceanic canal. There are also communications by railroads, highways, pipelines--and we also have to determine what projects we shall carry out.

This must be done by Panamanians. We have to demand that the government be responsible and establish a planned program based on statistics, scientific studies and realities.

The government must be responsible and when it is not, we must tell the government that it is irresponsible. But if it is responsible and certain steps have been taken, then we must analyze them. However, this is your duty as Panamanians. This is what we will do.

Don't you think that it is about time that Panama had a ministry of the Panama Canal? Is there any activity in Panama with greater importance than the interoceanic communication and the exploitation of our geographical position. Or could it be a transportation ministry, but not to create bureaucracy; it should be to make badly organized bureaucracy become efficient and operate smoothly.

Panama's main problem today is the operation of the mechanisms established in the 1977 treaties. We must advance step-by-step without being destroyed and destabilized. The United States must abide by the treaty. It would not be advisable on my part if I said that we are going to do this or that. I believe that there is a time and place for everything, and you can be sure that we have learned from the harsh lessons of experience. What must be done, shall be done; you can be sure of this. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Illueca also spoke about a meeting to be helf by Latin American countries to define a common attitude in their relations with the United States. The meeting will analyze U.S.-Latin America relations. Foreign Minister Illueca said the following:

[Begin recording] At the recent meeting of SELA, it was agreed to hold a meeting in Panama during the second half of the year. This would be an exclusively Latin American high-level meeting to analyze the imbalance in the economic relations between Latin America and the United States, as well as with the EEC. Naturally, Latin American relations with the socialist countries will also be analyzed.

However, the Panama meeting will be dedicated to the defining of a common, collective Latin American attitude in its relations with the United States. Later, we will hold a meeting with the United States and establish certain criteria and harmonize certain attitudes so that these economic relations will attain a more just level in accordance with today's spirit. [end recording]

COLOMBIAN DIPLOMAT VIEWS MONTERIA TREATY ON CANAL

PA170442 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 14 May 81 p 1-A

[Article by Jose Quintero de Leon: "Colombia Has Rights Only Over the Locks Canal"]

[Text] Jaime Valenzuela, Colombian charge d'affaires in Panama, told LA PRENSA yesterday that "one only had to read the ratification instruments of the Uribe Viagas-Ozores, or Monteria Treaty, to understand its meaning completely." Here, he was referring to the use of the locks canal by his country and the period of time involved.

The statement by the diplomat refers to the words of former Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas regarding "the perpetuity of Colombian rights of free use of the Panama Canal and railroad."

Valenzuela, who heads the Colombian diplomatic mission said that, "what is signed is what counts," and although he could not explain the statement made by the former minister, this perpetuity refers to the present locks canal and no other. "Any other interpretation is not valid or official," Valanzuela said.

As irrefutable proof that in Colombia there is a defined concept that the rights refer only to the existing canal, Valenzuela said that his government had approved the treaty with the explanatory document demanded by the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives, which defines the concession made to Colombia.

BELIZE

MINISTERS LEAVE FOR INDEPENDENCE TALKS IN NEW YEAR

FL172320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2012 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpt] Belmopan, Belize, 17 May (CANA)--Three Belizean ministers left here today for New York to attend talks on an Anglo-Guatemalan territorial deal. Deputy Premier Carl Rogers, Health Minister Assad Shoman, and minister of state in the premier's office, Vernon Courtenay, flew out this morning for the talks, which open on Wednesday.

The official opposition, the United Democratic Party (UNDP) today said it would boycott the discussions after failing to secure a number of concessions from the Belizean Government.

COMPANY TO EXPAND OIL EXPLORATION PROGRAM

FL131928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1923 GMT 13 May 81

[Excerpt] Belmopan, Belize, 13 May (CANA)--Placid Oil, one of several North American companies prospecting here, has said it will expand its exploration program. The news follows last week's visit by Belize Minister of Natural Resources Florencio Marin to the Texas home base of Placid Oil in the United States.

The company said it had already begun new drilling operations in the village of Patchacan in the Corozol District, in an effort to discover new petroleum in commercial quantities. Placid Oil said it was moving its rig from the adjacent Four Mile Lagoon area, since oil discovered there last month had not been flowing in sufficiently "encouraging quantities."

Placid Oil said that under its agreement with the Belize Government the company would have drilled only two wells, but this was now being expanded.

Mr Marin was also in Mexico City over the last weekend for talks with officials of the Mexican National Petroleum Institute, which agreed to help Belize and advise on existing oil exploration data compiled here.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO, NIEHAUS COMMENT ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

PA172336 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 9 May 81 p 6 A

[By Humberto Solano]

[Excerpt] Upala--Labor training by Russian technicians here in Costa Rica "did not seem advisable to us and this is why it was decided that the technical and economic aid agreement with the Soviet Union would be renounced," President Rodrigo Carazo said here yesterday.

"The agreement constitutes a social relationship that is incompatible between the Soviet Union and Costa Rica. Their system represses individual expression, yet they offer advice in the labor area. This is a profound contradiction, because the Russians restrict and repress the system," the chief of state added.

Back in the capital, Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus sent Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Chernyshev a note informing him of our government's decision to renounce the agreement.

The agreement in question was signed on 12 October 1977 in Moscow by then Costa Rican Ambassador Fernando Berroca. Later, during the Carazo administration, Niehaus has explained, the authorities proceeded to comply with the usual formalities connected with the negotiation of this type of international agreement.

"These formalities have now (?concluded) with the Legislative Assembly's approval in accordance with Law 6551 of 26 March 1981 and its corresponding publication in the gazette on 15 April 1981."

Both Carazo and Niehaus agreed that article 2 of the agreement, which among other things establishes the preparation of technological processes and technical documents and the supply of material equipment as well as labor instructions by technicians and sepecialists is not suitable for our country.

The foreign minister added that our government does not approve of article 4, for it feels that the age of secret diplomacy has passed. The article says that "the parties agree to maintain the confidential nature of the technical documents and information used to implement the present agreement and they will not transmit it to either real and/or legal entities in third countries, except in case of an express agreement between the two parties."

At the Soviet Embassy they told this paper that they deplored our government's decision to renounce the agreement, since it represented greater possibilities of cooperating in both the technical and economic areas.

They added that Costa Rica will not take advantage of the very modern technical aid that the USSR wanted to offer.

Finally, they reiterated that they deplored the government's decision which, logically, they must accept.

When President Carazo was asked further on if the measure adopted meant a cooling in our relations with Russia, he answered: "Our relations with the Russians have never been hot."

He added that it had been under one of the previous administrations that ties had been established with the Soviet Union. "Under figures, between 1970 and 1974, if I am not mistaken," the chief of state added.

For his part, Foreign Minister Niehaus said that the measure adopted will affect neither our ties with the Soviets nor other agreements.

He commented that relations with the Soviet Union have continued to be mutually respectful. "They are cordial and normal," he stressed.

Through First Vice President Dr Rodrigo Altmann Ortiz a group of citizens recently asked that we break relations with both the Soviet Union and Cuba. The Chamber of Commerce made a similar demand last week.

UNION DEPLORES BREAK IN NOTE TO CUBAN CTC

PA152009 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Mariano Giraldo and Rodrigo Urena, vice president and secretary general, respectively, of the United Workers Federation [CUT], have sent the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] the following note:

The CUT of Costa Rica [words indistinct] to the companeros of the CTC the most vigorous protest over the Costa Rican Government's break of relations with the [word indistinct] of Cuba.

In another part of the note, the CUT said: We are aware of the role played by the Cuban people in the defense of the interests of the workers of Latin America and the entire world. The decision taken by the Costa Rican state is the product of the [word indistinct] of U.S. imperialism and the most conservative and backward sectors of our country. We will maintain our strong ties with the CTC, an example of solidarity, fighting spirit, and defense of the interests of the international working class.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY NICARAGUAN LEADERS

Various Points of Agreement

PA151235 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The border security of Costa Rica and Nicaragua will be coordinated by the two governments and for this reason Eden Pastora, deputy defense minister, will come to the country next week.

This was an agreement reached during a meeting between President Rodrigo Carazo and junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado attended by ministers of the two nations.

The meeting, which lasted more than 4 hours, analyzed various aspects of the Central American situation.

The Nicaraguan Government supports the initiative of President Carazo to hold a summit of leaders of the Central American countries, Mexico and Venezuela to find solutions to the serious problems of the region.

In addition, Nicaragua will sell 8,000 metric tons of molasses, 6,000 tons of sorghum and will increase the supply of plaster for Costa Rica in order to meet the demand. Meanwhile, Nicaragua is interested in buying young bulls, stud bulls and heifers to reinforce the Nicaraguan herd.

Managua on 'Favorable Results'

PA152126 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Costa Rica and Nicaragua are willing to attend a summit of Central American heads of state that would be held in Mexico. This is one the results of the visit Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of our government junta, made today to President Rodrigo Carazo Odio in San Jose.

Politically and economically, the official visit that Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, made today to Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio yielded substantial favorable results.

The incidents at the Honduran-Nicaraguan border which have dangerously strained relations between the two countries were also discussed during the talks in San Jose. Carazo expressed satisfaction with the results of the candid and open dialogue held yesterday in Guasaule by Commander Daniel Ortega, commander of the governmenta junta, and Honduran President Policarpo Paz Garcia. This dialogue has immediately led to conditions that may result in stability and security in the area, especially in the territory of Nicaragua, which is the target of Somozist counterrevolutionary attacks from Honduran territory.

The talks between Ramirez and President Carazo ended in the afternoon with the issuance of a new joint communique. It registers the willingness of the two governments to attend a probable summit of Central American heads of state in Mexico.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez cuenca had arrived today in San Jose at 1000. They were met at Juan Santamaria Airport by President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, Nicaraguan Ambassador Roberto Leal Ocampo, Costa Rican Security Minister Arnulfo Carmona, Minister of the Presidency Jose Rafael Cordero and Oscar Tellez, counsellor of the Nicaraguan Embassy in San Jose.

The members of the Nicaraguan delegation were later interviewed by Costa Rican newsmen.

Joint Communique

PA152142 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 81

[Joint communique issued on the 14 May talks in San Jose, Costa Rica, between Sergio Ramirez, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, and Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio--read over the telephone by Manuel Espinoza Rivera, press attache of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Costa Rica]

[Text] Fulfilling the well-known intention to maintain a constant dialogue between the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica as a token of the profound fraternity characterizing relations between these two states, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, visited San Jose on 14 May 1981. The two heads of state made remarks about the importance for all of Central America of the meeting at Guasaule, held yesterday between Honduran president Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, and Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

President Carazo voiced his deep satisfaction that the meeting was held so successfully and that the groundwork was established for joint action to eliminate the danger of new incidents at the border between Nicaragua and Honduras.

Carazo also expressed satisfaction over the fact that both Honduras and Nicaragua have stated that they will not grant any protection or shelter to hijackers of planes or ships and that points which are so important for the benefit of relations between the two brother countries are being strengthened through constant contact between the foreign relations and defense ministers, which will undoubtedly contribute to a strengthening of peace between Nicaragua and Honduras and consequently to peace and stability in Central America.

Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, expressed Nicaragua's total support for President Carazo's initiative regarding the holding of a summit of the heads of state of the six Central American countries, Mexico and Venezuela for the purpose of finding a solution to the serious problems affecting the area.

Heeding a request from the Costa Rican Government, Ramirez Mercado approved the sale of approximately 8,000 metric tons of molasses and 6,000 tons of sorghum and an increase in the supply of plaster to Costa Rica to meet the needs of its people.

For its part, the Nicaraguan Government expressed a desire to acquire bullocks, stud bulls and heifers to bolster Nicaragua's cattle stocks.

The two heads of state agreed to expedite all payment transactions between the two countries with Central American pesos through the clearing house and bilateral agreements between their central banks.

During the course of the talks, it was agreed that Commander Eden Pastora, deputy defense minister, will visit Costa Rica next week to discuss issues of interest to the two countries concerning security at the border.

At the end of the meeting the two heads of state expressed their satisfaction at the success scored during this meeting and their desire that such meetings continue to be held regularly.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM TOUR OF REGION

PA160411 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus returned to Costa Rica this afternoon after a Central American tour to obtain support for a foreign ministers' meeting that would precede a meeting of chiefs of state.

Foreign Minister Niehaus expressed optimism, indicating that the meeting proposed by Costa Rica and Panama might be set up in the next few days. The minister said that the Central American meetings would have the objective of discussing economic problems while political aspects would be set aside. We must intensify talks on economic integration in order to solve our situation, the foreign minister said. The foreign ministers' meeting would be a first step in the efforts to hold a summit of Central American presidents.

NIEHAUS VIEWS NICARAGUAN, SALVADORAN REVOLUTIONS

PA162309 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2219 GMT 14 May 81

[Report on "exclusive" interview with Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus by Ricardo Medina]

[Text] San Salvador, 14 May (ACAN-EFE)--In an exclusive interview with the ACAN-EFE news agency, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has stated that the Sandinist revolution cannot be copied in El Salvador and that President Duarte must not be compared to Somoza.

"Costa Rica fought strongly against Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship, which was a genocidal, bloody and cruel regime that unbelievably violated the rights of the Nicaraguan people," Niehaus said.

"But from Costa Rica," he added, "it can be seen that El Salvador has social problems that are more complex than those which existed in Nicaragua. In El Salvador, the deep social differences created a social climate that was particularly tense and characteristic of extremism, whether of the right or the left.

"This social difference did not exist in Nicaragua inasmuch as the dictator Somoza exploited the people without giving them room to move. In Nicaragua, we find a man facing an entire nation. In El Salvador, the social groups exercised power over the entire people," in the opinion of the Costa Rican foreign minister.

"Both cases, that of Nicaragua and El Salvador, are almost absolutely different. Therefore, the revolutionary movement should also be different. The Sandinist revolution cannot be exported to or copied in El Salvador," he pointed out.

Niehaus goes on to say: "In the Nicaraguan revolutionary movement, we had the impression in Costa Rica that it was the voice of an entire nation, that the people fully identified with the movement. In El Salvador, however, we have the impression that great masses of people are apathetic to the revolution and do not participate in it.

"It appears as though an ideological promotor, a national revolutionary unity were missing in El Salvador," the foreign minister told ACAN-EFE.

Regarding the scheduled elections in El Salvador to elect a legislative assembly in March 1982 and then hold presidential elections 1 year later, the Costa Rican foreign minister said:

"Elections are the shout of the people; they are the people's claim on public life. And if there is no respect for the result of the Salvadoran people's election, there will be chaos, an even greater bloodbath and the problem will take on great dimensions."

"But Costa Rica has confidence in Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and in the fact that the elections will be seen as the free expression of the people of El Salvador."

"Obviously," Niehaus stated, "many barriers must be overcome to arrive at free, plural and democratic elections in El Salvador. But we have confidence in Duarte, in his good intentions and in his great desire to achieve the best for El Salvador. Duarte is not comparable to the dictator Somoza."

"But in spite of this confidence, we are afraid the bloodbath will continue in El Salvador, that the ideological groups will polarize more and that the people will not be able to ever express themselves freely, democratically and plurally."

In response to a question as to whether Costa Rica feared the intervention of the Salvadoran Army in the electoral process or if there were any mistrust in the democratic proclamation of the Salvadoran Armed Forces of 15 October 1979 when a coup d'etat by the young officers removed Gen Carlos Humberto Romero from power, the Costa Rican foreign minister replied:

"In Costa Rica, where there is no army, we cannot distinguish if the intentions of an armed forces are good or bad. Truly, in Costa Rica we understand nothing about armies."

"Central America's revolutionary phenomena are not recent. They have been going on for decades. The only thing that is happening now, which did not happen before, is that the entire world has fixed its eyes on this region, which it did not even remember before," the foreign minister told ACAN-EFE.

"A bloodbath has been necessary, especially in El Salvador, for people to notice Central America, where small countries with weak economies and sick social structures were fertile soil for playing out the world's economic crisis."

"Central America is experiencing a change. It is an indispensable and necessary change. This is not a case of the measles or a temporary disease," the Costa Rican foreign minister concluded.

LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION ISSUES REPORT ON ARMS ISSUE

PA151623 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1011 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The chairman of the legislative commission investigating the transfer of weapons, Gerardo Bolanos, has said there are two basic charges which have prompted this commission to ask for moral punishment for President Rodrigo Carazo and some of the former officials of his administration.

One of these is the fact that a large quantity of arms entered the country and no controls were put on the amount and other details. The other charge is that they all kept this information hidden from the public. These two factors made it possible to carry out the business deal of transferring the weapons after the Nicaraguan revolution ended. We have no idea of the amount of that business deal because there were no controls on the weapons, Gerardo Bolanos said.

Both Chairman Bolanos as well as Deputy Marcelo Prieto made it clear that the report does not condemn the actions carried out by the Costa Rican Government during the Nicaraguan emergency. The report condemns the fact that the information was kept secret and that there was no control on the entry of weapons, all of which contributed to the transfer of weapons, which was denounced in the Legislative Assembly. Therefore, a commission was appointed to investigate the issue.

Therefore, the statements made by President Rodrigo Carazo have nothing to do with the report presented by the commission. The original copy of the report was delivered at 1400 to the president of the Legislative Assembly, Cristian Tattenbach, who will shortly present it to a plenary session.

A press conference was then held, and each of the reporters present was given a copy of the report. The committee chairman, Gerardo Bolanos, explained the report and said that he hopes the commission will continue working in order to clarify certain details which are still unclear. Marcelo Prieto added that some of these details which are still unclear are the arrival of planes from Portugal and Germany [as heard] with weapons. We have asked those governments for explanations about these planes, but we have not yet received any answers.

In the same manner, we have not yet received any explanation from the Costa Rican Oil Refinery about the gasoline given to the planes which flew to Cuba to bring arms for Nicaragua. We hope to have an answer to these questions shortly, Marcelo Prieto added.

EL SALVADOR

FMLN-FDR LEADER CALLS FOR INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION

PA161745 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 16 May 81

[Report on news conference with Dr Fabio Castillo, member of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front; date and place not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Question] Dr Fabio Castillo, what is the point of view of the Political-Diplomatic Committee of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] regarding an international mediation in the Salvadoran conflict? Is it raising any preconditions that have to be met?

Dr Fabio Castillo answered: The Political-Diplomatic Committee has not set any conditions. Preconditions for a dialogue and an eventual mediation would be part of the negotiations. The only condition that has been established is that the international mediation group should consist of representatives from four sectors: European democrats, the European Christian democrats and two important independent persons--one from Latin America and the other from North America. This is the committee's proposal of course. However, this is open to negotiation because it can be accepted or rejected. If necessary, counterproposals will be heard.

Dr Fabio Castillo was asked: Do you think that the international balance of forces favors a mediation? That is, do you think that the various positions, especially that of the United States, favor a mediation?

He answered: In Europe and in the American countries a political or negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict is generally favored. This attitude is also present in the United States, but in official sectors--especially in the Pentagon and in the State Department--there is a negative position that rejects dialogue, mediation and negotiations. This is also true among Salvadoran military sectors--especially in the most reactionary army sectors. There is, however, a general clamor among the political, religious and other forces in many countries. This clamor is also present in the U.S. Congress. I understand that recently there was a resolution that called for restrictions on military aid credits for the Salvadoran Government. One of these restrictions would be some sort of respect for human rights and the beginning of talks or negotiations between the sides in conflict.

[Question] When there is talk about the existence of a more reactionary sector within the Salvadoran Government, it is obvious that it is being implied that there is another sector which would favor a dialogue. How would you explain the differences between these two sectors, and how could a mediation be established at this given moment?

Dr Castillo answered: There are obvious contradictions, that have become visible recently, in the Salvadoran Government. There are important members of the cabinet who are completely in favor of an international mediation, of talks that eventually could lead to negotiations. At the head of these members we have to place Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena. Duarte could be in a middle-of-the-road and hesitating position. The military sectors, especially Defense Minister Colonel Garcia and Col Abdul Gutierrez, hold a position completely against any negotiations. The oligarchic sectors, of course, also hold this position.

Why are they opposed ? Because they know that in any type of international mediation chances are they will lose. Abdul Gutierrez and Garcia, as well as other repressive elements responsible for assassinations, abuses and attacks on the people and violations of the rights of the Salvadorans, could have no room in any kind of negotiation and would be [word indistinct] in any negotiation involving international mediation.

[Question] The Salvadoran revolutionaries have said that the FMLN's disposition to accept international mediation is not a sign of weakness, but the complete opposite. Could you comment on this?

Dr Castillo answered: There are two aspects in this regard. The government forces will not accept any negotiations with the popular or revolutionary forces if the government believes that the revolutionary forces are either weak or defeatable. They erroneously thought--especially in the past few months, beginning on 10 January--that the revolutionary forces were facing defeat.

In the months that have gone by since, it has become evident that this is not true and that it is not possible to defeat and eliminate the revolutionary forces.

International mediation and eventual negotiations will be accepted due to the strength of the revolutionaires. Therefore, we plan to carry out political and military offensives that will make it necessary for the government to negotiate even at the cost of the discredit, rejection and fall of the reactionary sectors opposed to the mediation.

On the other hand, our acceptance of an international mediation, talks and negotiations does not mean weakness. We have not thought about accepting negotiations because we feel weak. On the contrary, this is a show of strength and of the feeling that we represent the Salvadoran people, who we are sure will support this process.

The leaders of the revolutionary popular forces and the popular movement accept the idea of a political solution, a negotiated solution, and they are prepared to seek and study all the roads that may lead to this type of solution. We are interested in saving lives and in reducing the social price our pople will have to pay to carry out our revolution.

However, we will not give up principles in the face of political and military pressure.

Dr Castillo was asked: How do you envisage the mediation process? That is, what requirements have to be met for this process to take place? When would it end to make room for negotiations and what would be the conditions for a negotiations process?

Dr Castillo answered: After an agreement on talks that would include the participation of an active interlocutor--which would be the international mediation group--is reached, the Political-Diplomatic Committee would call for the lifting of the martial law, the restoring of the civil and political liberties of the people, the release of political prisoners and freedom of the press to make it possible for the revolutionary popular movement to use the mass communicaton media. These would be basic initial conditions for entering the talks and negotiations process.

We have been asked on many occasions if we would be willing to accept a cease-fire or an armistice. This question has a categorical answer: A cease-fire can be a result of negotiations but not the beginning. That is, we will have a cease-fire, or an armistice, when the agreements phase is well underway.

[Question] In addition to the FLMN's decision to indicate its willingness to favor international mediation and realizing that at this moment the conditions are not yet completely there for such a mediation, what other FMLN tactics are there at this moment?

[Answer] The continuation of the struggle, and the creation of the political and military conditions that will force them to either surrender or to accept the negotiations. However, this will come when the time is right.

Then, the tactic will be to develop the political and military offensive to increasingly weaken and hurt the Salvadoran Government.

Dr Castillo was asked if this meant a struggle of attrition against the enemy. He answered: This means a continuation of the struggle, as the Political-Diplomatic Committee stated recently. That was the declaration it found itself forced to make. The struggle will go on. There will be new political offensives in the interior of the country. The reorganization of the political (space) and even the possibility of the presence of the Political-Diplomatic Committee in the country's interior, as part of that offensive.

FMLN'S CIENFUEGOS ON STRATEGY, U.S. POLICY

PA161848 Paris AFP in Spanish 1204 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 May (AFP)--In a statement to this agency, Ferman Cienfuegos, member of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) command, described the current U.S. policy toward El Salvador as "an adventure directed by the most fascist circles within the Reagan administration."

According to Cienfuegos, the Americans are trying to "hang on to a short-term military victory between May and August in order to [words indistinct] and support an electoral [word indistinct] in El Salvador."

Cienfuegos is the top leader of the Armed Forces of National Resistance (FARN), one of the five groups that comprise the FMLN command. Cienfuegos, who is about 35 years old, sounds cautious while describing the strategy to be followed at this point.

We will not fall into the trap of accepting a direct military confrontation with the United States, he said, but "the Americans will have to accept the fact that their reformist project has failed and that they were unable to defeat us in the battlefields and they will have to respect the sovereignty and self-determination of the peoples."

Commenting on the junta's refusal to hold a dialogue, Cienfuegos said that "as long as the United States refuses to give 1 inch, there is no possibility of a solution."

The plan, he stressed, "is to prolong this war in order to obtain a victory over the FMLN, while insisting that only a military solution offers guarantees for Western democracy. Once communism has been eradicated in El Salvador, they would easily set up an electoral show."

According to Cienfuegos, the high military command expects to wipe out all resistance between May and August in order to call elections in May 1982. "We contend that that electoral solution will be dismantled gradually," said Cienfuegos, who believes that Salvadoran Christian Democracy is in the midst of a serious crisis.

Cienfuegos also analyzed the Salvadoran Armed Forces' strategy following the guerrilla offensive launched on 10 January. Since then, he affirmed, the army has outlined a strategy that we can divide into three operational phases.

The first phase, which lasted until mid-March, "sought to curb the FMLN offensive. The second sought to defeat the FMLN forces in Guazapa Hill, in the central part of the country, and in Morazan Department in the north, a defeat they cannot conceal." The third phase, he added, is the campaign they plan to launch from May to August, when they intend to wage the decisive battle.

"This strategy has not achieved any of its military objectives," said Cienfuegos, who provided figures in connection with the FMLN's operations over the past 3 months: 261 actions--ambushes, harassments, sabotages--in February, 345 in March and 228 in April.

In the past 18 months, he went on, 18,000 people have died as a result of army activities.

According to Cienfuegos, the FMLN has confronted the army's counteroffensives "by developing antiaircraft engineering, and by building tunnels against the artillery and against the napalm as well as trenches, which have enabled both the FMLN and the people in each war front to defeat the counteroffensive."

Cienfuegos then referred to the local power, which is "a fundamental weapon that has made it possible to survive savage attacks when small geographical areas have been shelled by 1,000 105-mm howitzers and hundreds of bombs for 15-day periods, at a cost of $5 million, as has been the case in Guazapa."

Finally, Cienfuegos commented on Central American politics where, he affirmed, "the United States is trying to engage all the governments in a policy hostile to the FMLN."

"So far," he added, "only Guatemala has responded to that policy. But the United States is promoting border problems in Honduras, where the young officers, whom we respect, do not want war."

According to the FMLN leader, this was "has been prolonged by U.S. intervention, but difficult months lie ahead for the enemy because we are now entering a new phase in the revolution struggle, which will witness [words indistinct] FMLN."

MORALES CRITICIZES LAWYERS' REFUSAL TO DRAFT LAW

PA151252 Paris AFP in Spanish 2342 GMT 14 May 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 14 May (AFP)--The refusal by the Federation of Salvadoran Lawyers to participate in the drafting of an electoral law because the conditions are not right for holding elections in the country was described today as a mistaken move by Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta.

Reacting to the lawyers refusal to participate in drafting the electoral law, which will serve as the basis for drafting a law for the election of a constituent assembly in 1982 and presidential elections in 1982, Morales Ehrlich said today that this is a wrong position.

The leader of the Christian Democracy, which shares power with the military, noted that the federation is in error because in this country all lines of action must converge in achieving peace and none can be considered a condition for the others.

"As the poet said," the junta member added, "there is no path; one makes the path when one walks. Therefore, we must all contribute our efforts toward finding a solution to the state of affairs in which we find ourselves."

Regarding the criticism made by the lawyers about the composition of the elections council which, according to them "is strongly influenced by the ruling party," Morales said that the Christian Democratic Party "is one of many parties in the country, and it is unfair to say that it is an official organization."

MONSIGNOR RIVERA SUPPORTS UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA172021 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1749 GMT 17 May 81

[TExt] San Salvador, 17 May (ACAN-EFE)--Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, said today during the homily at the metropolitan cathedral that elections alone do not mean democracy. However, he added that the church feels that elections are the most adequate means within a democracy to live in peace and justice, though they are only a means through which democracy is freely expressed.

"A true democracy," he said, "rests precisely on a solid moral base, and as long as the citizens of a country do not have proven moral responsibility it is difficult to build a democracy."

The prelate added: We are currently experiencing a profound civic crisis. The moral basis of our coexistence is increasingly weaker. There is a total disrespect for life and those who are still respected are slandered, their values denigrated, and they are described as wrongdoers for purely ideological reasons."

He added that it is necessary for public opinion to be freely expressed in El Salvador again and for the gag on the communications media to be removed.

He said that all charges or accusations must cease so that the citizens can freely assemble.

"We are glad that the lawyers expressed their opinion regarding the elections and that voices are being raised to exchange views with them," the clergyman added. "For my part," Rivera y Damas said, "I think it is logical for the Salvadoran lawyers to say that the conditions for elections in the country are not right."

However, the prelate noted, "I tell the leftists who do not accept democratic elections within their political and revolutionary plans to be less dogmatic. If the present rulers are making an effort to create a democratic climate and the moral bases for the elections, they should give the people the opportunity to go to the polls."

"I also ask the Salvadorans who have rightly become skeptical of the elections to make it a clean process given the proper conditions and support this political solution," he emphasized.

The legislative elections are planned for March 1982 and the presidential elections for 1983.

Regarding the departure of Maryknoll missionaries from the country, Rivera y Damas said that they will return in the next few days according to the vicar of that religious order. Nine Maryknoll clergymen left the country last week after the incident involving Roy Bourgeois, an American priest of the same order who had stated that he had been with the Salvadoran guerrillas.

"For our part," he said, "we will ask the government to respect the physical integrity and the work of the Maryknoll Order in El Salvador."

Regarding the recent attack on Pope John Paul II, Rivera y Damas affirmed that the church has publicly condemned this action and that all Catholic centers are holding masses for the prompt recovery of the pontiff.

ARMED FORCES DENY SOLICITING CONTRIBUTIONS

PA151735 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2018 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 14 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran National Police have disavowed any requests for contributions which unidentified persons have been making on behalf of the armed forces, an official source said today.

The source said the security corps has received complaints from employees, workers and business establishments "who have received requests for money, surgical equipment, orthopedic equipment, medicine and medical instruments on behalf of the armed forces."

"The citizens should not make such contributions and should report these individuals," the source added.

He also said the armed forces has a budget "in which everything that is needed for this year is fortunately included."

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Havana on Casualty Figures

PA151737 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] of El Salvador has announced that in the month of April the FMLN fighters carried out 218 military actions, as a result of which the Salvadoran genocidal regime lost 414 soldiers and officers. The FMLN also said 81 soldiers of the military-Christian emocratic junta are being held by the guerrillas as prisoners of war.

The Salvadoran revolutionary organization admitted that it had 37 casualties during April. The FMLN denounced the murder of 937 citizens at the hands of paramilitary bands of the genocidal regime.

Harassment in Sensuntepeque

PA152205 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 May 81 p 1

[Excerpts] Groups of terrorists have started harassing the dwellers of Jocotillo, Jutiapa, Sayulpa, Ilobasco, San Pedro de Victoria and Copinolapa Cantons of Sensuntepeque in northern El Salvador, according to military sources.

Our sources said that troops of the Cabanas garrison have intensified their patrolling of these cantons to try to rid the area of subversives and to allow the peasants to continue their farming activities.

The same is being done by the army in other parts of the nation such as San Vicente, where terrorists have told the farmers not to till the land "because we are at war."

In addition, it was reported that various subversives attacked the guards on duty at a railroad in San Vicente. According to the source, the terrorists were apparently trying to halt the train by shooting at it in order to loot it, but the engineer increased speed and the guards repelled the fire.

Attack on Santa Ana Garrison

PA160038 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 15 May 81 p 2

[Excerpts] The city of Santa Ana was calm the night before last until 2215 when intensive gunfire broke out in various sectors. The situation became tense as the gunfire was accompanied by the explosion of bazooka and mortar shells.

By 0030 that night, the firing seemed to decrease. After consultations with various sources it was learned that several security corps and the installations of the 2d Infantry Brigade had been attacked from various directions by a considerable number of subversives who split up in the outskirts of the city when they were repelled.

According to medical sources there were no casualties or injuries among the defenders. However, there may have been some among the attackers, but these are always carried off by their companeros.

Continued Combat in Morazan

PA162044 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 16 May 81 pp 4, 29

[Text] San Miguel, El Salvador--Residents here in San Miguel report that, according to people arriving from San Francisco Gotera, difficulties have continued in Morazan Department.

The army has led some of the actions in an effort to wipe out the extremists carrying out violent actions in the area, for example, in Villa el Rosario. The attacks and the explosions of bombs can reportedly be heard in several places. In Jocoaitique, toward the south, everything is normal. However, the residents of San Fernando, Perquin, Torola and other cantons in the area, near the border with Honduras, are having problems.

In San Simon, south of Villa el Rosario, there are many refugees waiting for the subversives to end their occupation.

Regarding this, the army's units have reportedly maintained their respective positions, protecting families in the areas that have not been affected.

Military Report

PA161620 Paris AFP in Spanish 0246 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 15 May (AFP)--Military sources announced today that two Salvadoran soldiers and three others on patrol, as well as the secretary of the Chalatenango government office, died when leftist extremists ambushed and attacked a military patrol, using weapons of various calibers and grenades.

The Armed Forces Press Committee also announced today that a minor was raped and later killed in San Nicolas Lempa, 86 km east of the Ciipital.

The military sources blamed the incident on "terrorist elements," adding that the patrol chasing them managed to kill one of the criminals.

Finally, it was announced this afternoon that a drugstore in Santa Ana, 64 km from the capital was held up and that several individuals stole all the morphine and demerol available.

Explosives Theft

PA170251 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2038 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 16 May (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran National Guard reported today that a group of guerrillas stole 7,300 sticks of dynamite yesterday from the San Sebastian gold mine in La Union Department.

According to the National Guard in Santa Rosa de Lima, which is close to the mine, approximately 300 guerrillas surrounded the mine and after overpowering the guards broke into the warehouses and offices, from which they took 73 cases of dynamite, each one containing 100 sticks.

The attackers identified themselves as members of the 28 February People's Leagues and the People's Revolutionary Bloc.

When they arrived, they forced all personnel to lie face down on the floor but did not mistreat anyone or damage the offices.

Army Shelling in Tenango

PA162143 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2309 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--Military sources reported today that Salvadoran Army troops have fired several shells in the past few hours at the mountainous sector of Tanango Canton in Suchitoto. Tenango, with a population of approximately 1,500 inhabitants, is located close to the Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Dam in Cuscatlan Department, 40 km north of San Salvador.

The 105-mm guns are being fired by members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces from a football field in the city of Suchitoto. They have a range of at least 12 km, the sources said.

On Wednesday, the Salvadoran Army fired several shells at Guazapa Volcano using guns of the same size but with a range of 15 km. Guazapa Volcano has been the object of thorough combing operations by combined army and security corps forces seeking to wipe out leftist guerrillas from the area.

The armed forces of this Central American country have staged over five military operations on that hill in an attempt to eliminate all the members of the leftist Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, but the task has been difficult because the terrain is rough and mountainous.

The Salvadoran Army has dispatched special counterguerrilla units to the northern part of the country, particularly to the towns of Guazapa, Aguilares and Suchitoto. Prominent among the counterinsurgency units is the Atlacatl Battalion (its members use M-16 rifles), which specializes in attacking and advancing.

Villa el Rosario Abandoned

PA170419 Paris AFP in English 0357 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 17 May (AFP)--The local press reported Saturday heavy fighting in the Morazan area near the border with Honduras, 160 km (100 miles) northeast of here. Government forces were reported to have clashed with guerrillas at the town of Villa el Rosario, from which a great number of inhabitants have fled to San Simon, farther to the south.

In San Jose, Costa Rica, meanwhile, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, which groups all Salvadoran guerrilla forces, acknowledged that it had abandoned its positions at Villa el Rosario itself but was keeping up the pressure in the general area.

The front also announced the opening of a second front in the vicinity of Santa Ana, El Salvador's next largest city, which is 60 km (about 37 miles) northwest of the capital.

FMLN Claims, Accusations

PA171906 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has reported that the attacks of the military forces against rebel positions on Guazapa Hill have been fruitless, noting that the troops are afraid to advance in the face of the patriotic resistance. The FMLN also urged all the democratic and humanitarian organizations to exert pressure on the regime to stop the indiscriminate killing of civilians in Guazapa and other regions of the country.

Another rebel bulletin reported that seven soldiers and the government secretary of Chalatenango Department were killed in an ambush by guerrilla forces.

Meanwhile, the political and criminal prisoners at Mariona jail, located 10 km from San Salvador, accused the justice minister of granting privileges to industrialist Ricardo Sol Meza, who was arrested for participating in the killing of two U.S. citizens.

For its part, the Salvadoran Union of Construction Workers has charged that the repressive organizations murdered three construction workers in Merliot as they were returning home after work.

IMPORTANT BRIDGE TO MORAZAN PROVINCE COLLAPSES

PA162159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1706 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] San Salvador, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--The bridge on the Seco River, which linked the embattled province of Morazan with the rest of El Salvador, collapsed yesterday when workers of the Public Works Ministry attempted to repair it. The Seco River bridge was partially blown up on 10 January by guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front when they launched their "general offensive."

The bridge's metal structure was seriously damaged after two bombs exploded. For this reason, traffic was being detoured through the shallow areas, but since the rainy season began (in May), it has been impossible to cross it because of the higher water levels and flooding.

The strategic importance of this bridge is very great since the most fierce battles against the guerrillas are being waged in Morazan Province, northeast of El Salvador, it has been admitted in military command circles.

GUATEMALA

COSTA RICA'S NIEHAUS VISITS TO PROMOTE DIALOGUE

PA160150 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said here today that the Cuban infiltration in some Central American countries has caused political and social instability in the region and that this situation must be resolved.

The Costa Rican foreign minister arrived on an official visit this afternoon. He was welcomed at the airport by Guatemalan Deputy Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima. The Costa Rican foreign minister will meet with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez and possibly with President Romeo Lucas. The Costa Rican visitor arrived from Tegucigalpa, Honduras. The Costa Rican foreign minister explained the reasons for his visit:

[Begin recording] The essential reason for my visit is to seek a Central American dialogue, a multilateral dialogue. Central America is currently facing all types of crises. We must begin a dialogue to find some solutions. We believe that the first step should be a meeting of foreign ministers. We have come to talk with the government of the sister Republic of Guatemala to hear its suggesions and opinions about the way to hold this dialogue.

There are difficulties and problems, particularly political ones. (?It has been suggested) that we should focus the talks on the economic field where there are many problems and where perhaps it would be easier to find an agreement of views and a desire to find solutions. The situation is difficult. I think if there is a political desire to hold a foreign ministers' meeting, this dialogue will be possible. [end recording]

There is a consensus among the Central American governments on the need to hold a foreign ministers' meeting soon, the Costa Rican foreign minister said:

[Begin recording] Panama was the first country that I visited after I left my country on Monday. My meeting with Foreign Minister Illueca and the Panamanian president was highly positive. As you know from the international news agencies, the Panamanian president gave his full backing to this idea. He expressed a willingness to launch the idea jointly with Costa Rica. From Panama, I went to El Salvador where there is also a very positive atmosphere for holding the dialogue. The same occurred in Tegucigalpa. As you can see, I have reason to be very happy because the reaction has been great. [end recording]

It has been learned after the Costa Rican foreign minister's visit that the planned meeting of Central American foreign ministers would be held in Jamaica. It was also leaked this afternoon that if there is a meeting of Central American presidents, it would be held in Panama.

SOME 20 BODIES FOUND IN SANTA CRUZ DEL QUICHE

PA180350 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 May 81

[Text] Approximately 20 bodies with marks indicating torture have been found in the Guatemalan city of Santa Cruz del Quiche, 164 km from Guatemala City. Around the bodies there were leaflets signed by the Secret Anticommunist Army, a paramilitary organization.

HONDURAS

ELVIR SIERRA VIEWS REGIONAL DIALOGUE, OTHER ISSUES

PA160004 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 May 81

[Interview with Col Cesar Elvir Sierra, Honduran foreign minister, by unidentified station reporter; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Colonel, what was the result of the Costa Rican foreign minister's visit to our country?

[Answer] I was greatly honored to preside over the visit of Bernd Niehaus, Costa Rican foreign minister, to Honduras along with his distinguished wife. The fundamental part of the visit is the message brought by the foreign minister. The Costa Rican Government, jointly with the Panamanian Government, has proposed a summit meeting to discuss multilateral matters. I said that it is very important because of the present situation existing in Central America where there is a real feeling that our togetherness no longer exists. Today we are making bilateral efforts just to barely maintain relations, and the regional spirit with its integration efforts has progressed very little since the signing of the peace treaty and in the period which preceded this general treaty.

The Costa Rican proposal is geared toward the economic field and from this point of view, we believe the proposal is effective and positive and the government will have to analyse it and will in due time give the corresponding reply.

This proposal involves two stages: A first stage would be dealt with by the ministers of foreign relations and economy who could [words indistinct] perfectly and later there would be a summit meeting of the Central American presidents.

In general terms this is the purpose of the Costa Rican foreign minister's visit to our country.

[Question] Therefore, Colonel, according to what you have said, there are possibilities, or a favorable climate for the holding a meeting of Central American foreign ministers somewhere in the region?

[Answer] You know that in this case [words indistinct] it is important and we can say the possibility exists. So far, and according to the reports presented by the Costa Rican foreign minister, there is a chance that something positive can be achieved. We are going to continue with these consultations and if possible I believe the meetings will be held in order to act positively in the region.

[Question] Colonel, would the political situation of the region be discussed at the foreign ministers' meeting?

[Answer] This is precisely what I think all the conflict in Central America is about. I think that in the first stage we would discuss economic matters affecting the region.

[Question] In conclusion, Colonel, you are leaving this weekend for Venezuela, is this right? Could you tell us the purpose of your visit?

[Answer] A very important meeting is being held in Venezuela, the conference on economic cooperation for developing countries. The meeting is sponsored by the so-called Group of 77 which was now in fact over 120 members. It is a very ambitious meeting which will try to achieve a greater economic development in various fields and naturally to have an exchange of opinions and analyze the [words indistinct].

[Question] It has been said that the Nicaraguan foreign minister will visit Honduras this week. Is this true?

[Answer] This is completely false. It was determined yesterday that we will hold meetings at two levels: the foreign ministries will discuss matters at the political level and the defense secretariats and general staffs will discuss matters dealing with the border region. So far, we have not set a specific date for these meetings. However, we are considering the possibility of holding them soon.

[Question] I believe that you have smoothed out some of your differences following the meeting with Nicaragua in Guasaule.

[Answer] A joint communique was issued by the president and the conciliating parties, and we know that if there has been an understanding at this level, we can [words indistinct] and eliminate the threat of a crisis by the chiefs of state.

COMMENTATOR ON 'EXTERNAL CAUSES' OF INSTABILITY

PA152232 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 May 81

[Commentary by Moises de Jesus Ulloa Duarte]

[Excerpts] We are trying to understand that any effort made to avert a war with Sandinist Nicaragua is well-intentioned because the idea is to preserve Central America's much needed stability. However, we must not forget for a single moment that some may be trying to trick us or that the entire area's instability has external causes which, taking advantage of the situation of general poverty characteristic of underdeveloped countries, have been promoting revolutionary ideas whose final outcome we are already witnessing in Nicaragua.

If Nicaragua continues its arms race at the present pace, in a few years it will be a military power of far greater strength than all of Central America's regular armies combined. To what end and against whom does the Sandinist government what to have such military might?

Political reasons of utmost importance must have made the Honduran Government feversh1y seek an improvement of relations with the Sandinist regime. This has always been and will continue to be a cause for relief for our citizens who, for an abundant number of reasons, do not want war, which is always harmful to the country's development, particularly for poor nations that must obtain everything, from weapons to food, from abroad. Those who always benefit from the deals they close in the countries which are engaged in armed conflicts live abroad also.

In spite of all this logic, we are still afraid of being the object of political games and maneuvers plotted by international communism because it has been satisfactorily proven that Honduras and the entire Central American region are under the covetous eye of Soviet imperialism. This can no longer be concealed and to ignore it is extremely and dangerously stupid.

As long as Cuba and the countries that sympathize with it continue with their effort to export their Marxist revolutionary system to these latitudes, there will be no permanent peace in Central America. We can be sure of that.

For Honduras to maintain normal relations with Nicaragua, the Sandinist government must provide absolute, convincing and definitive proof that it is not following the orders of either Havana or Moscow. So far there is indisputable evidence that this is precisely the case.

The pseudorevolutionaries that operate in Honduras are constantly proving that they obey international slogans derived from Soviet imperialism. They clearly say so in the signs which they paint on the walls of public and private buildings and of the National Autonomous University, which they so often claim to respect.

Unions, student and teacher organizations and all other organizations that can be infiltrated ideologically receive abundant Marxist publications. These publications come from such institutions as the Central American Superior University Council, which is headquartered in San Jose, Costa Rica, as we have personally been able to confirm. Similar publications are also received from Sandinist Nicaragua.

What is the object of this activity? We already know that neither the public good nor the security of the nation is being sought. The purpose is to prepare the ground for revolutionary movements that have not worked out in the past and are still not working out, either in their own places of origin or in those countries where they have been imposed by force, such as Poland.

The world moves on and developments occur with incredible precision. Communist Cuba is becoming more isolated than ever. All Latin American nations are turning their backs on it. Costa Rica has just set the most recent example. Will Sandinist Nicaragua continue to be communist Cuba's most loyal ally in Central America? This very important question necessitates a prompt answer.

PINU CANDIDATE ON NICARAGUA, NATIONAL DIALOGUE

PA160328 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 15 May 81

[Interview with Miguel Andonie Fernandez, presidential candidate for the Innovation and Unity Party, PINU, by Jose Danilo Izaguirre, date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Miguel Andonie Fernandez] PINU feels that the current Central American situation is very delicate, especially because of the situation with which we are all familiar--the Nicaraguan case. We believe Honduras can resort to all peaceful resources necessary to avoid a confrontation with Nicaragua. We do feel, however, that while professing its neutrality and its inclination toward democratic development, Honduras should also demand respect and similar behavior from other countries.

[Question] How would a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua affect our country's electoral process?

[Answer] If, unfortunately, a conflict of that kind should occur--I hope it does not occur because I believe in the wisdom of the rulers and of the Honduran people--it would affect not only the electoral process but the country's entire life. At a time when Honduras needs to focus all of its efforts on solving its problems, it would be truly disastrous for our country.

[Question] What is your opinion about the formation of a civilian-military government in Honduras?

[Answer] We believe--and in this we agree with the policy that the Honduran Army has been implementing in the past few years--that a civilian government should be established with full military support. The Honduran Armed Forces have an enormous task to fulfill and they are also committed to maintaining law and democracy in this country. So they would be an ideal complement for a strong integrated government. Perhaps they could encourage the formation of such a government and even demand it if the need arose.

[Question] At this point, how could one view a meeting between the top Honduran political representatives of the legally registered parties and the armed forces for the purpose of analyzing the country's current situation?

[Answer] We will logically applaud anything leading to a dialogue aimed at resolving the national problems. Moreover, more than 1 year ago we proposed a great national agreement because we believe that all the forces in our country must join together to solve the national problems.

BORDER TOWN RESIDENTS COMPLAIN ABOUT SOMOZISTS

PA171412 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 May 81 p 3

[Text] An open letter was delivered yesterday to Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia from more than 40 people's organizations in San Marcos de Colon. In it they demand the expulsion from the city of the former Somozist guards who live in the area. Here is the text of the letter: "Through this letter the Association of Civic Forces of San Marcos, would like to greet you and to wish you success in your endeavors for the welfare of the Honduran people.

"The people of San Marcos de Colon, facing events which endanger our lives as well as national sovereignty, have had to group together into a representative body which we named the Association of Civic Forces of San Marcos. Once formed, we discussed several subjects, the foremost being the following:

"As a result of the problem which began in the sister Republic of Nicaragua in 1979, our community witnessed an influx of Nicaraguan citizens, mainly former guardsmen who, since their arrival, have been causing problems to the community to such an extent that now the townspeople as a whole reject them.

"The problems they cause are: armed robbery, cattle rustling, contraband, the murder of Hondurans and foreigners, death threats against honorable citizens born in San Marcos de Colon, the illegal possession of firearms, and endangering of our national sovereignty because they continuously make raiding expeditions into Nicaragua, provoking the authorities of that neigboring countries who naturally pursue them until they reenter Honduras.

"In view of the above, the Association of Civic Forces of San Marcos would like to follow the regulations on the status of refugees in our country and all UN member countries as specified by the United Nations high commissioner for refugees. These regulations state: 'No refugee should reside less than 50 km from the border for their own protection as well as the protection of national sovereignty.' In our case, San Marcos de Colon is within 10 km of the border with Nicaragua.

"We therefore demand the expulsion of the former guardsmen and other undesirable Nicaraguans, while pointing out that among the Nicaraguan refugees there are persons of acceptable conduct with whom one can coexist. If this request is not accepted by your honorable person, the Association of Civic Forces of San Marcos and the people in general will find it necessary to take more drastic measures to achieve our objective."

DEPUTY REPORTS 6 SANDINIST SOLDIERS DESERT ARMY

PA152006 Panama City ACAN in Mpanish 1641 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 May (ACAN-EFE)--A deputy of the National Constituent Assembly of Honduras reported here today that six soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army of Nicaragua have deserted and have been turned over to the Honduran Armed Forces. Roberto Carlos Echenique, the National Party of Honduras' representative at the Constituent Assembly from the Gracias a Dios Department--which borders on Nicaragua--has stated that he personally led the six deserters, along with their army equipment, to the "Honduran Air Force" base in Tegucigalpa.

NICARAGUA

BORGE AFFIRMS DESIRE FOR PEACE, READINESS FOR WAR

PA171646 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1300 GMT 17 May 81

[Excerpt of speech by the interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, at a ceremony held at the Interior Ministry on 16 May to render posthumous homage to Wal Rollington Brown, alias Jonathan, who died in a clash with counterrevolutionaries in Jalapa--recorded]

[Excerpt] We advocate peace in Central America and friendly relations among the countries. We would be the last ones to want an armed conflict. Moreover, there isn't the remotest possibility that we will attack another country. Our soldiers will never advance 1 inch into land in neighboring territories and within this context, we are making efforts and will continue to make efforts to avoid an armed confrontation. We have advanced a lot in this regard and expect to advance much more in the future.

Therefore, the possibility of our being aggressors doesn't exist. The only existing possibility is that we will be attacked. Despite the fact that we are involved in peace talks, want peace and continue to make efforts to seek peace and reaffirm what we said once--that we wanted to be a factor of stabilization and peace in Central America--we will not remain with our arms folded and we will not fall asleep. We will always have our hearts and eyes open. We will be on the alert 24 hours a day. We will continue to train our people militarily.

The fact that we are talking about peace doesn't mean that we are not going to get ready for war now more than ever because the more prepared we are for war, the easier it will be to find peace. And since we are not falling asleep for 1 minute, we are in pursuit of the counterrevolutionary gangs which may well be part of a strategic plan of aggression against our country. The armed counterrevolutionary gangs may have the intention of creating the conditions for a subsequent attack. The possibility of an aggression always exists. We are not discarding it. It is possible that the national guardsmen are still getting organized and that they will someday try the crazy, stupid and criminal adventure of coming to Nicaragua in large numbers.

You already know the toll of the armed confrontations: 17 fell on the side of the enemy and 1 on our side who is worth more than all of them together, of course. This will be the ratio and the more trained we are, the less casualties we'll have. The greater our fighting ability, the more casualties we will inflict upon our enemy. The higher the morale of our combatants, the more possibilities we will have to defeat any force regardless of how large it is.

Anyway, we know why Jonathan fell. We know why those wretched individuals who tried to stain our land with blood and sow terror among our people fell. We already know why we will die if it is necessary to die. We already know why we will fight if the moment comes. We know that we must seek peace, but we also know that we must get ready for war and be the best combatants in war and the best defenders of peace.

Comments on National Unity

PA172146 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 May 81 pp 1, 5

[Excerpts] Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge has announced that a delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front will leave for Brazil in a few days.

National Unity

Further on, commenting on the subject of national unity, Commander Borge said: "We are in favor of maintaining relations and contacts with the country's various political tendencies. We are making all efforts necessary to maintain the national unity intact."

"At this point, the national unity basically must be seen in terms of the defense of the fatherland," the commander warned. He then added: "He who does not understand this is not a patriot, either that or he is setting up artificial obstacles to the national unity."

Further on, the said that "at this point one cannot speak essentially about anything but the defense of the fatherland. The national unity is the central theme and this is the thesis we have upheld and presented to the various political forces in the country."

The State Council
"The State Council's doors are open to the political parties that have refused to join it. If they do not want to join, it is their problem if they want to stay away from the country's political life," he stressed.

Peace in Central America
Commenting on the attacks on us by the Honduran Government's reactionary sectors, Commander Borge said that "the revolutionary government will do all that is necessary to consolidate peace in Central America."

"We are in favor of peace. We are factors of peace, not of war. It is only that we also know how to fight, in case they forget that," Commander Borge said in conclusion.

RADIO SANDINO PRAISES BILATERAL MEETINGS

Carazo-Ramirez Meeting

PA161340 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 15 May 81

[Commentary: "The Carazo-Ramirez Meeting: A Contribution to Peace and Solidarity"]

[Text] The meeting held yesterday between Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junca of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Ridrigo Carazo, president of the sister Republic of Costa Rica, was another victory in the struggle to strengthen and consolidate peace and stability in the Central American and Caribbean area.

The full understanding and support of the policy of peace maintained by the revolutionary government that Carazo expressed to Ramirez strengthens and consolidates the diplomatic offensive for peace that the Nicaraguan Government started as part of Nicaragua's role as a factor of regional stability which is increasingly recognized.

The deep satisfaction that Carazo expressed in stressing the Central American and regional importance of the Guasaule meeting must be considered part of the frankly positive results of this meeting. It surely influenced the enthusiastic proposal of the Costa Rican president for holding a meeting of the area government leaders to try to find solutions to the serious problems affecting the region which has received the total support of our government.

This proposal is in line with the main thesis that the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and our revolutionary vanguard have regarding its foreign policy. They believe in presenting a Latin American front that defends the region from the imperialist intervention, a bloc that should be formed surrounding the Mexico-Venezuela axis, as Companero Ramirez Mercado said. The holding of a meeting of national leaders of Central America with the participation of Mexico and Venezuela will influence the implementation of this project which, if carried out, would substantially contribute to reducing the main reason for the disruption of peace in the area and would make peace a more permanent and lasting reality.

In addition, the strengthening of the economic ties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was obtained through the signing of a mutually-beneficial trade agreement.

This is an important achievement for the development of friendly and fraternal relations that we maintain with the Costa Rican people and government. The reciprocally advantageous exchange reinforces friendship and is a factor of peace among the people.

The policy of peace which has traditionally prevailed between the Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua and which reflects the sentiments of brotherhood that have always united our nations, is a valuable contribution to the effort of the Nicaraguans to advance on the road of social progress we have planned for ourselves. For this reason, the Carazo-Ramirez meeting with its positive results--with political and economic fruits that contribute to peace and stability for the area and with mutual benefits--is for the Nicaraguans and our revolution another expression of solidarity that increases the historical ties that unite the people of Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

13 May Guasaule Meeting

PA160202 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] We are happy. The meeting in Guasaule was positive and fruitful. The meeting between Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saaverdra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Government junta, and the Honduran president, Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, held at the Guasaule border post yesterday had the historical importance of being the most positive step taken so far toward the preservation of peace and stability between the two brother countries of this area.

This high-level dialogue which was such an opportunity for two nations that share a common origin and destiny, as set forth in the joint communique issued at the end of the meeting, lays the groundwork for a firm understanding to iron out the differences that have appeared in the traditionally fraternal relations of our countries. The results of this dialogue, which confirm the fairness of talks for the solution of differences and problems between states, have been a substantial contribution to the strengthening of ties of friendship and peaceful coexistence which are the common aspirations of the Honduran and Nicaraguan people. Moreover, these talks help to create a climate of mutual understanding which will benefit the full development of peaceful and creative work in our countries because work is the sole source of peace, prosperity, dignity and independence of the nations. The good will of both sides, a decisive factor for understanding, was shown through the climate of great cordiality which, according to the joint communique, surrounded the talks. This climate expresses the adhesion to the principles of self-determination and nonintervention that moves the policy of the two governments in their peaceful vocation. At the same time, this evident good will, filled with the Morazan spirit that characterizes the two countries, guarantees the strict compliance with the initial commitments made in this meeting which was very positive, fruitful and with which we are very happy, as Ortega Saavedra put it when he returned from Guasaule.

The patriotic and revolutionary spirit of the Nicaraguan people, which gives us the necessary courage to fight until the final consequences for the defense of our sovereignty, independence and revolutionary achievements, also teaches us to appreciate the value of peace which, together with the creative work, are in line with our goals of progress and well-being. For this reason, the Nicaraguans, who want to sing and work in peace, welcome the positive results of the Guasaule talks and consider that to the extent that we reach a consensus to solve the border problems provoked by factors foreign to the will of the Nicaraguan and Honduran Governments, the high-level meeting held yesterday between Ortega Saavedra and Paz Garcia will reaffirm the historic importance it deserves. The brotherhood of the Honduran and Nicaraguan people demands it.

FSLN DELEGATION LEAVES FOR COPPPAL MEETING

PA152334 Manugua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] A high-level delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] left for the Dominician Republic today to participate in the meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties [COPPPAL] which will be held in the Dominican capital This weekend.

This delegation is made up of Guerrilla Commander Omar Cabezas and Jose Leon Talavera of the International Relations Department of the Sandinist Front. Shortly before boarding the plane, Commander Cazbezas said that the reason for the meeting is to charge the chairmanship which will be occupied by Javier Garcia Paniagua who replaces Gustavo Carvajal, both members of Mexico's PRI.

He also said that this meeting, in which Nicaragua holds the first vice presidency, which is occupied by Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, is an effort of prominent Latin American politicians who have a deep sense of responsibility regarding the difficult moments that are being experienced in the area and who are trying to improve the terms of coexistence with other countries of the region.

The FSLN delegates are representing Commander Borge Martinez at this meeting. Cabezas reiterated that this meeting is very important to Nicaragua and the FSLN because it is an international forum in which the FSLN vocation for peace and its desire to find peaceful solutions to the problems of the region will be reaffairmed. The fact that Nicaragua holds the vice presidency is an extraordinary prestige for the Sandinist revolution, demonstrates trust in a young but mature revolution, and is a vote of recognition that the Latin American political parties are casting for our country and process, Commander Cabezas added.

SOME 3,000 MISKITOS THOUGHT TO BE IN HONDURAS

PA141702 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 May 81

[Text] Reverend Fernando (Coloner), national superintendent of the Moravian Church, has estimated that some 1,500 persons from communities on the Atlantic coast have emigrated to Honduras. To avoid having the exodus take on unforeseeable proportions and also to keep Nicaraguan Miskitos from crossing to the Honduran side, a commission has been formed by members of the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development, CEPAD; companeros of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN; members of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, MISURASATA; and representatives of the Moravian Church.

The method being used to keep the companero Miskitos from leaving their communities--which no one has pressured them to do--has been that of persuasion. In addition, companeros from the United Church of Puerto Cabezas have joined in the task of persuading and ideologically convincing our Miskito brothers to remain to work in the fatherland that also belongs to them.

This afternoon, we will listen to Companero Reverend Fernando (Coloner) speaking for this newscast's broad audience:

[Begin recording] [(Coloner)] It should be said that up to the time of my departure, the stiuation had not changed. It had not changed in the sense that the persons who crossed the border have not returned. However, we hope that they will return in the near future, in light of thefact mentioned by CEPAD Director Gilberto Aguirre that a commission has been formed including members of MISURASATA, the FSLN, CEPAD and the Moravian Church.

On the other hand, the United Churches [does not complete sentence]. In Puerto Cabezas there is an organization known as (ADIT) which has also participated in dialogue with representatives of the Interior and Defense Ministries. We have held certain talks in order to call on our people to practice prudence, to raise the people's declining confidence and to urge the young people to return to their country.

[Question] Can you tell us when this commission was established?
[Answer] I could not tell you the exact date, but the members arrived on the coast on Friday. Perhaps you should ask Companero Gilberto because it was formed here in Managua.

[Question] Could you give us a figure on how many persons have crossed into Honduras?
[Answer] I did not know how many people were involved. Many persons have said that there were entire communities, but I have learned that this is not true. There were some individuals who went, but not entire communities. I would say that there were some 1,500 people.

[Question] Is this due to some specific factor? What do you think the cause of this is?
[Answer] Well, the causes could be some unilateral actions taken by our government. I remember that when there was a rebellion in Puerto Cabezas and Waspan, military groups came from Managua to attempt to resolve the situation. They took military measures. They evicted the people, sometimes courteously, but this generated discontent among the people and I think that this is one of the causes. Another is that they feel persecuted. There is a lack of confidence and there is fear in view of the rumors of war. That is why some of them have left their country. There are others. For example, there are some students involved who left their classes to go home to their communities.

I understand that after the appeal that we broadcast on Saturday over Radio Hogar, the radio station which operates in Puerto Cabezas, some of the students who were in their communities returned to school.

MISURASATA Leaders On 'Exodus'

PA161543 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] The MISURASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Sandinist Unity] organization yesterday issued a communique in Puerto Cabezas in which 55 leaders of the organization admitted that an agreement was reached with the Sandinist National Liberation Front, FSLN, to obtain the freedom of Stedman Fagoth Muller. MISURASATA leaders said they are disappointed with Fagoth, but that the organization is not made up by one person but by an entire community.

Hazel Lau, a spokeswoman for MISURASATA, said that the members of the Indian organization have been asked to stay where they are and to pay no attention to the messages that a counterrevolutionary radio station is transmitting. Lau added that the organization will maintain its support to the people and the revolution. It is our duty, she indicated. The counterrevolution is taking advantage of the Miskitos' problem in northern Zelaya Department. In the meantime, representatives of the Moravia, Catholic and Protestant churches, the Red Cross, MISURASATA, the Evangelical Committee for Development, CEPAD, FSLN and other organizations have appointed a commission to see if the 3,000 Miskitos who crossed the Coco River into Honduras will return to Nicaragua. Reverend John Wilson and Hazel Lau made statements which we believe have clarified the situation there.

Reverend Wilson said that meetings have been held with all the church leaders to ask them to cooperate to solve the problem. We have to clean our house, Reverend Wilson said, referring to Fagoth's escape. We are asking all the political organizations to cooperate.

One thing was made clear at the news conference and that is that the newspaper LA PRENSA has again lied when it said that some 30,000 Miskitos had crossed the Coco River into Honduras.

According to what Reverend Wilson and Hazel Lau said, not more than 3,000 have crossed the river and they stressed that there is no exodus into Honduran territory. What has occurred, and this is something you must realize, is that for the Indians the Mosquitia comprises a territory along the Atlantic coast, on which Honduras had made a claim, and therefore it is normal for the Miskitos to go across the river to visit their brothers in Honduras where they feel just as at home. Nevertheless, Reverend Wilson added, because some of them are somewhat confused, it is necessary to convince them that they must return to their country and help in its reconstruction.

In relation to Fagoth, Hazel Lau said that the organization had nothing to do with Fagoth leaving the country, much less realizing that Fagoth would be breaking an agreement if he did leave the country. The agreement with FSLN leaders was that Fagoth would be released and allowed to visit his family and communities along the coast and afterwards he would be sent to Bulgaria to study under a scholarship. Considering that Fagoth was an agent of the Somozist national security office, the agreement was all to his favor. Hazel Lau said that Fagoth crossed the Coco River last Sunday into Honduran territory accompanied by 20 youths and that MISURASATA does not know the reasons or objectives for his departure.

SOLDIERS KILL 17 COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES IN JALAPA

PA170154 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2329 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Seventeen counterrevolutionaries and one Sandinist militant, who was a member of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], have been killed in a clash in the mountainous area of Jalapa municipality. The gang of counterrevolutionaries, formed by some 20 men, had been committing murders, holdups, rapes, and robberies and burning state-owned farms for several months.

The clash between the Sandinist forces and the counterrevolutionary bandits took place yesterday, 15 May, at noon. According to the communique released today by the Interior Ministry, the Sandinist fighter who was killed is Wal Rollington Brown, who used the pseudonym Jonathan. He was from the Atlantic coast.

A large number of weapons and several types of ammunition were confiscated from the counterrevolutionaries, as well as knapsacks, gunbelts and other military supplies. The soldiers also found documents which provide evidence regarding persons in the area who collaborated with the counterrevolutionaries.

Two of the collaborators were arrested: Jorge Alvarenca and Rogelio Moran, but they managed to escape when they were being taken to prison. EPS soldiers and Interior Ministry personnel are searching for these persons, and investigations are underway to determine the collaboration of others. The Interior Ministry communique ends with this statement.

Dead Identified

PA171355 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1223 GMT 17 May 81

[Text] The authorities have identified 12 of the 17 counterrevolutionaries killed in Jalapa, near the northern border. They were: Santos Rayo, the head of the gang known as the "Black Hand;" Ernesto Lombi Ibarra, Leonidas Herrera Guerrero, Maximo Molinares, Gilberto Armas, Gonzalo Palacios Herrera, Alonso Bellorino, Donald Lopez, Alexis Lanuza, Rafael Bellorino, Francisco Javier Morazan and Valeriano Lopez Mendoza.

The weapons that were seized from them were: One FAL rifle, one Thompson machinegun, five Garand rifles, one M-1 carbine, one Galil, one Enfield rifle, five shotguns, two .22-cal rifles, seven .38-cal revolvers and one .32-cal gun in addition to a large quantity of ammunition, knapsacks, belts and other supplies. A soldier of the Sandinist People's Army was killed in the clash with these counterrevolutionaries.

RAUL CASTRO SAYS CUBA WANTS TO AVOID WAR WITH U.S.

FL161220 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0700 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Between the U.S. and Cuba there are two ideologies that are crashing, two social systems, but we have a better way of winning that war and that is to avoid it. Those are the words of Gen Raul Castro, Cuban minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, during a visit to a tank unit as reported in the Cuban magazine VERDE OLIVO. During his visit, he met with members of the unit. Raul Castro told them he would rather see the men in universities or working in a factory. He added that the enemy needs the war, not Cuba. The best way of winning a war is to avoid it, and that's the best gift we can give to the future generations, he emphasized.

MALMIERCA RETURNS FROM VISITS TO INDIA, IRAN, IRAQ

FL151721 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations and member of the party Central Committee, has returned to Havana after participating in a meeting of the commission of three ministers named by the Nonaligned Movement to find a solution to the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The commission--composed of Cuba, India, the Palestine Liberation Organization and Zambia--visited the two Islamic nations in the conflict after its meeting in New Delhi. It held talks with Presidents Abolhasan Bani-Sadr of Iran and Saddam Husayn of Iraq.

MINISTER SAYS TRANSNATIONALS DESTROY CULTURES

FL161153 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Cuban Vice Minister of Culture Alfredo Guevara has charged at UNESCO that the control by communications transnational enterprises contribute to the harm, distortion and sometimes destruction of national cultural identity. Speaking yesterday at the UNESCO Executive Council meeting, Alfredo Guevara referred to transnational enterprises in the field of information, adding that it is not a case only of misinformation and distortion. He said they also contribute towards improverishing and distorting languages and towards consolidating processes of cultural genocide which nations have experienced so much. He added that Latin America and the Caribbean have experienced this and have been the victims many times.

After explaining that there were real intellectual genocide campaigns in Latin America during the second decade of development that has just ended, he asserted that there seem to be similar methods in the third decade but this time applied in a more brutal manner. Culture and life cannot flourish fully, Alfredo Guevara noted, in an atmosphere of war and violenc, of military and naval maneuvers, of overt training of mercenaries and torturers and of blockades and threats.

PUERTO RICO'S MARI BRAS ON AREA DEVELOPMENTS

PA132011 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 May 81

[Interview with Juan Mari Bras, secretary general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party, who visited Cuba at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee; by Pedro Martinez Pires; date and place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] First I would like to hear your view on Puerto Rico's current political situation. Also would you tell us to what extent there has been a change in U.S. policy toward Puerto Rico following the Republicans' assumption of power?

[Answer] With pleasure. The Reagan administration represents an escalation of the colonialist policy that the United States has systematically implemented toward Puerto Rico.

Prior to his rise to the U.S. Presidency, Reagan said he viewed Puerto Rico as a strategic and geopolitical base in the Caribbean which should be led toward annexation in accordance with U.S. geopolitical purposes. Following his move to the White House, we have received reports of the way this policy is being adjusted to President Reagan's view.

So now there is a [word indistinct] escalation toward Puerto Rico on the part of the United States. This represents greater danger for the survival of our nationality and behooves us Puerto Ricans to make a greater effort aimed at unity and militancy in order to oppose that aim. It also behooves the Caribbean, Latin American and world communities to provide more support for the Puerto Rican people in the demands for sovereignty and decolonization that we have been making over the past years.

[Question] Mari Bras, we have learned that following the commitments made by colonial Governor Romero Barcelo during his visit to Panama in support of the U.S. policy in El Salvador, a unit of the Puerto Rican National Guard left for Panama, from where it would reportedly go on to El Salvador.

[Answer] According to our reports, that is the first of a number of Puerto Rican National Guard units that would carry out U.S. aggression in El Salvador. This was agreed between colonial Governor Romero Barcelo and Pentagon officials at a meeting held recently in a U.S. military base in Panama. The unit, a medical unit comprising 109 members, was to go to Panama and from there to El Salvador. We learned about this situation beforehand and denounced it, and to some extent we managed to frustrate the attempt because, although the government had to admit that it was sending a medical unit to Panama, it denied that the idea was to send it on to El Salvador.

The unit has stayed in Panama due to our revelations, but we know that this is part of a plan agreed on between Puerto Rico's colonial Government and the Pentagon authorities in order to use Puerto Ricans once again as mercenary armies in aggression against sister peoples throughout the world.

[Question] Romero Barcelo also negotiated the support of Valery Giscard d'Estaing's government for U.S. policy toward the Caribbean, Puerto Rico included. I would like to hear your view on this matter and on the situation created following Francois Mitterrand's victory.

[Answer] Colonial Governor Romero Barcelo was sent to Paris as part of the Washington government's effort to coordinate a common effort between the French colonial authorities in the Caribbean--which are in charge of supervising Martinique, Guadeloupe and the other French colonies in the Caribbean--and the U.S. imperialists in order to achieve hegemony over this vital area, the Caribbean. We hope that the work that Romero Barcelo carried out barely 1 and 1/2 months ago will collapse completely following Francois Mitterrand's election, because the French Socialist Party, of which the new French president is secretary general, has made a commitment in principle to support the Puerto Rican people's right to self-determination and independence.

As is known, the Socialist International, of which the French party is a member and of which Mitterrand is vice president, has also made a commitment to support Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and independence. So we Puerto Ricans are very happy over the results of the French election and over their direct consequences over Caribbean politics and the efforts made to involve Puerto Rico and the French colonies in that policy.

CPSU OFFICIAL HEADS DELEGATION VISITING COUNTRY

Visits Friendship Association

FL151454 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] A CPSU delegation has visited the main offices of the Cuba-USSR Friendship Association in Havana.

The group is headed by Valentin M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Organizational Party Work Department, who was briefed by Daniel Solana, vice president of the association, on the main activities conducted in the past 2 years.

For his part, Nikiforov explained the pleasant experiences enjoyed by the delegation in Santiago de Cuba where they were able to appreciate the Cuban people's love for Lenin's fatherland and that of the children, particularly, during a visit to the 26 July School-City.

Machado Receives Delegation

FL152203 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 15 May 81

[Text] Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Secretariat, has received a CPSU Central Committee delegation led by V. M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the Organizational Party Work Department. At the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed organizational work, the exchange plan and other matters of interest regarding the work of the two parties.

G. N. Yenukidze, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic; (V. S. Bondarchuk), section chief in the CPSU Central Committee's Organizational Party Work Department; and (Mikhail Subatkin), official of the Cuba section of the CPSU Central Committee, all of them members of the Soviet delegation, participated in the meeting.

Participants for the Cuban side included Abelardo Alvarez, Nicodemus Lopez and Carlos Rodriguez, chief and deputy chiefs, respectively, of the party Central Committee's Organization Department; Luis Felipe Vasquez of the General Department of Foreign Relations and Francisco Dorado of the Central Committee's Organization Department.

MALTESE DELEGATION TOURS ISLE OF YOUTH SCHOOL

FL111309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1216 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] The Namibian students of the (Henry Goodboy) Rural School on the Isle of Youth have received a delegation of the Republic of Malta, headed by that country's Communist Party Politburo member Paul Agius. The visitors toured the educational center and the museum of the former Modelo Prison, and held talks with party leaders in the special municipality of the Isle of Youth.

PRELA, PTI SIGN INFORMATION EXCHANGE AGREEMENT

PA111309 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 11 May 81

[From the "Weekly Nonaligned" program]

[Text] The PRENSA LATINA Latin America news agency and the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA signed an agreement in New Delhi on collaboration and information exchange.

The document that was signed includes the establishment of a direct communications channel via satellite between the main offices of both agencies in Havana and New Delhi, respectively.

The protocol also refers to other measures of bilateral collaboration within the framework of the pool of agencies of the nonaligned countries.

DOMINICA

ARRESTS MADE IN WAKE OF REPORTED COUP ATTEMPTS

Former Prime Minister Arrested

PA162220 Paris AFP in Spanish 0457 GMT 16 May 81

[Text] Georgetown, 15 May (AFP)--Patrick John, former prime minister of Dominica, and six other high-ranking officials were arrested on charges of plotting to overthrow Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, it was learned here today.

At the same time, it was reported that three terrorists were killed in Dominica in a confrontation with the police a few kilometers from Roseau, the capital of this Caribbean island.

U.S. and Canadian citizens were recently arrested in New Orleans, while they were preparing to leave for Dominica to overthrow the present government and reinstate former Prime Minister Patrick.

Former Corporal Arrested

FL161738 Bridgetown CANA in English 1701 GMT 16 May 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 16 May (CANA)--A former corporal in the now disbanded Dominica Defense Force was today detained by police for questioning in connection with an alleged attempt to topple the government last March. Police said that Cpl Hubert Charles was arrested in the village of Salisbury, west of the capital, Roseau. They said Charles was the man referred to in a letter allegedly written by deputy defense force commander, Capt Malcolm Reid, to his commanding officer, Maj Frederick Newton, outlining details of the plot. On 6 March police detained a number of people including former Prime Minister Patrick John, Major Newton, Captain Reid, and the former director of public broadcasting and information, Dennis Joseph and accused them of being involved in the plot.

Meanwhile, government has reimposed press censorship following yesterday's fatal shooting of three men by police. A statement described the men as terrorists. It added that "some others" were injured and arms and ammunition seized. Police had said Thursday that Rastas (called "dreads" here) had been terrorizing people in the Belles area, northeast of the capital, where yesterday's incident took place. Last February, police shot dead two men said to be "dreads." Their "brothers" responded by abducting farmer Ted Honychurch.

ST VINCENT

UMP CONDEMNS ABORTIVE PLANNED INVASION OF DOMINICA

FL151758 Bridgetown CANA in English 1719 GMT 15 May 81

[Excerpt] Kingstown, St Vincent, 15 May (CANA)--The small leftist United People's Movement (UMP) in St Vincent has condemned the recent planned invasion of Dominica by "American and Canadian Ku Klux Klan men." But the movement expressed concern that "neither the ruling St Vincent Labor Party (SVLP) government nor its party paper THE STAR had said anything concerning the invasion plot of Dominica."

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs Hudson Tannis has stated that when the facts surrounding the abortive invasion are clear to him he will be in a better position to comment on the issue. Mr Tannis is out of the country attending the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Board of Governors meeting in Antigua.

The UPM believes that the Caribbean should be a zone of peace and gangsterism and terrorism should not be allowed to operate in the region.